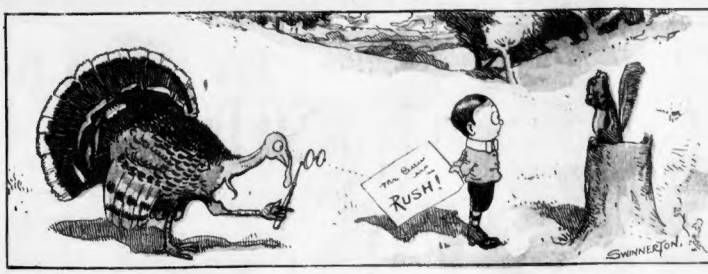


COMIC SUPPLEMENT OF
HEARST'S BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN
NOVEMBER 20th 1904
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# JIMMY—He Runs for a Turkey!

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1 SING HO FOR THE TURK!
"WELCOME TO OUR THANKSGIVING DINNER!"
MURDER! HELP! THIEF!
2 OH FIDO! HOW COULD YOU?
GR-R-R-R
3 JIMMY!
"SOMETHING MUST BE DONE QUICKLY!"
4 RUSH TO JONES RESTAURANT AND GET A TURKEY. I WILL TELEPHONE FOR IT WHILE YOU ARE ON THE WAY. DONT YOU DARE LOITER!!
5 JONES WRAP UP A ROAST TURKEY FOR ME IN A HURRY. MY LITTLE BOY IS ON HIS WAY TO GET IT.
AND THEN
6 I'LL HAVE THE LAW ON YOU!
7 I WANT MY TRUNK!
8 "PAY YOUR BOARD FIRST!"
9 GIVE ME MY TRUNK!"
10 YOU HAVENT PAID YOUR BOARD!"
11 "I'LL GET MY TRUNK OR DIE IN THE ATTEMPT!"
12 "I WANT MY TRUNK!"
PAY UP! PAY UP! PAY UP!
13 YOURE A FRAUD!
14 TAKE YOUR OLD TRUNK!"
15 "SAY BUB, MIND THIS TRUNK WHILE I GET A COP!"
16 DONT YOU MOVE! YOURE A WITNESS!"
AND IN THE MEAN WHILE
17 "WHAT! JIMMY HASN'T ARRIVED YET?"
"HEAVENS! HE'S BEEN GONE HALF AN HOUR!"
18
19
20 "YOU DEAR LITTLE BOY! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?
"IM A WITNESS!"
21 "I'VE GOT A WITNESS!"
SWINNERTON '04

# SOMETHING NEW!

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SAY! DISS IS DE TURK WOT DE OLD FAT GUY ORDERED UNDERSTAN!
1
AN' I DON'T WANT NO BACK TALK FRUM YOUSE KIDS NEIDER SEE!!
OO! AINT DOT FINE?
ELEGANT FINE!!
2
WHO YE LOOKIN' AT - WOT?
3
SAY! DISS ISS DER TURK WOT DER FAT GUY ORDERED
AND WE DON'T WANT NO BACK TALK NEIDER!
4
A-A-A-A - WHO YER LOOKING AT WOT?
5
SAY! VOT ISS DISS TOUGH BUSINESS? VOT?
6

# FOXY GRANDPA'S THANKSGIVING DINNER

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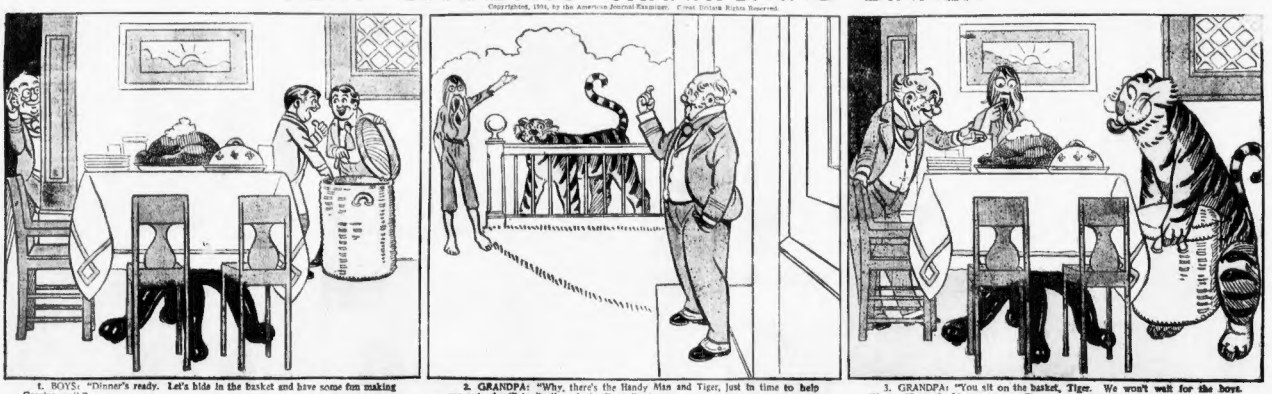

1. BOYS: "Dinner's ready. Let's hide in the basket and have some fun making Gran'pa wait."

2. GRANDPA: "Why, there's the Handy Man and Tiger, just in time to help me out. I will invite them in to dinner."

3. GRANDPA: "You sit on the basket, Tiger. We won't wait for the boys. They will no doubt appear soon."

4. GRANDPA: "Dear me. Handy, what's the matter with Tiger? He seems restless."

5. GRANDPA: "Come, sit still, Tiger. Here's a nice piece of breast to keep you busy."

6. GRANDPA: "Well, well, why here are the boys. And they were really hiding in the basket, were they?"

# AND HER NAME WAS MAUD!

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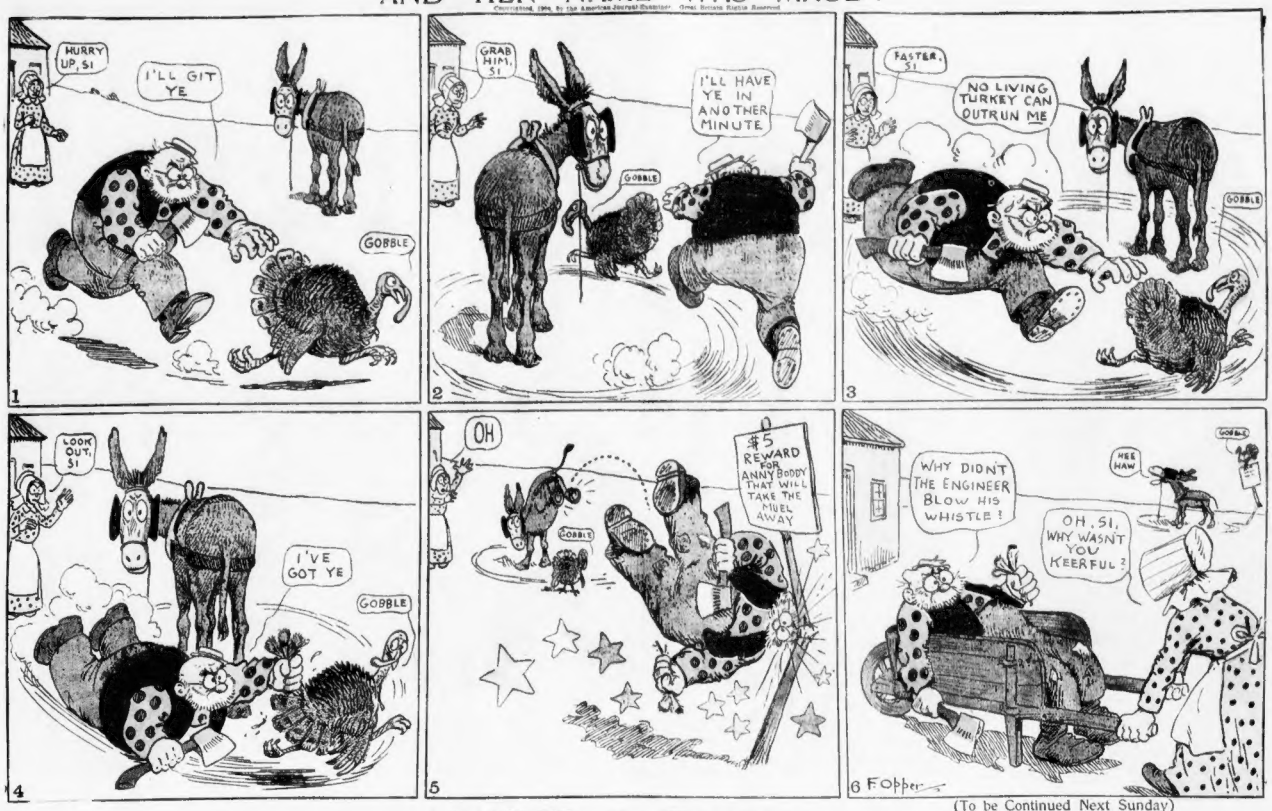


(To be Continued Next Sunday)

# LEANDER IS THANKFUL!

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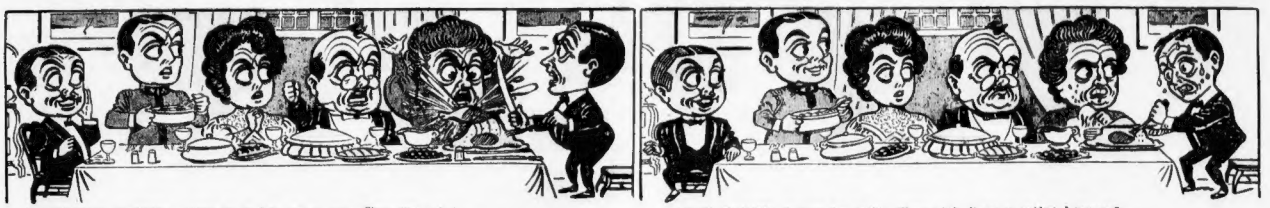
1. LULU: "Oh, we are going to have a delightful Thanksgiving dinner. I am going to be the hostess to-day, and Leander, you can act the host and sit in the seat of honor and carve."
LEANDER: "Dear me, Lulu, I can't carve. I injured my hand this morning and can't hold a knife."

2. LULU: "Well, Charley, YOU take the post of honor."
CHARLEY ONTHESPOT: "Many thanks for the compliment, Lulu. I am an adept at carving. (Aside) Gee whiz! Just look at Leander. He is wild with jealousy."
LEANDER (aside): "Ye gods! Much I have to be thankful for THIS day—that fellow butting in ahead of me!"



3. LIEUTENANT SHARPNELL: "Allow me to help you to some filling, Miss Lulu."
CHARLEY: "And you will have the dark meat—— Oh, excuse me, Mrs. Peachtree!"
LEANDER (aside): "Say, this DOES commence to look like a day of thanks for ME."

4. LULU'S MOMMER (between her teeth): "Never mind. It was an accident, I suppose."
CHARLEY: "You see, my knife slipped. (Aside) By Jove! This is a tough bird, but I'll"—
LEANDER (aside): "I'm going to get ready to jump."

5. POPPER and MOMMER: "O-o-o-o-h! O-o-o-o-h!"
CHARLEY: "Ye gods! IT SLIPPED!"
LULU: "Oh, Lieutenant, you've dropped that dressing all over me!"
LEANDER (aside): "Never touched me!"

6. CHARLEY: "Why—er—I guess we had better be going. We are hardly presentable to continue the dinner."
LULU'S POPPER: "There's no dinner to continue—it's ruined."
LULU'S MOMMER: "Like our gowns. The clumsy bodclappers."
LULU: "I'll never speak to them again."
LEANDER (aside): "This is indeed a Thanksgiving Day for ME."

# DEAR KATY! SWEET WILLIE JONES!

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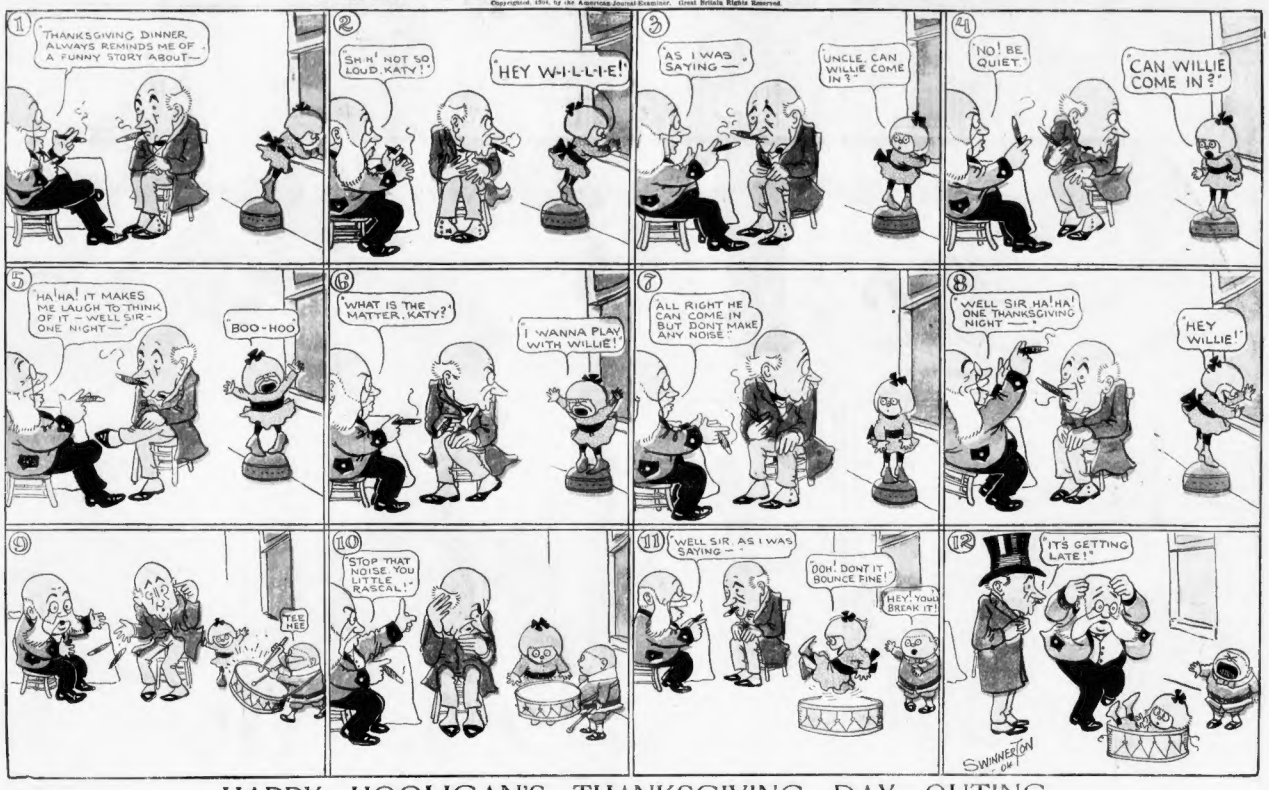


# HAPPY HOOLIGAN'S THANKSGIVING DAY OUTING

## Isn't Montmorency a Swell-Looking Chauffeur?

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American Magazine Supplement Hearst's Boston Sunday American, Sunday, November 20, 1904—Pages 9-20—
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# POISONOUS ADULTERATIONS IN FOODS.

Injurious Frauds in All Kinds of Canned Things, Preserves and Every Day Groceries.
The Roll of Silk was Colored with the Poisonous Aniline Dyes in the Adulterated Foods.
—H. B. Eddy

AT the recent Pure Food Congress of Scientists at the St. Louis World's Fair one of the United States Government chemists unrolled a long bolt of silk brilliantly colored in all the hues of the rainbow and said

"The dyes used in coloring this roll of silk were extracted from various samples of pickles, jellies and preserves—each one is a poisonous aniline coloring adulterant."

In elaboration of this most impressive exhibit it is worth while to study this partial list of adulterations in our every-day food and to read with thoughtful care the following statement of the widespread adulteration of our daily food as discovered by the Government experts of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington

| Articles. | Commonly Adulterated with |
|---|---|
| Bread | Alum, sulphate of copper, potatoes. |
| Butter | Copper, other fats, salts, starch. |
| Canned goods | Salts of copper, lead. |
| Candy | Poisonous colors, essences, glucose. |
| Chocolate, Cocoa | Oxide of iron, coloring matters, animal fats, flour, starch, earth. |
| Cayenne pepper | Red lead, salt, flour, cornmeal. |
| Flour | Alum, ground rice. |
| Honey | Glucose, cane sugar, paraffin. |
| Lard | Alum, caustic lime, starch, cottonseed oil, stearine. |
| Mustard | Chromate and sulphate of lead, flour, turmeric |
| Fruit jellies | Artificial essences, gelatine, apple jelly, aniline dyes |
| Pickles | Salts of copper, alum |
| Preserves | Aniline colors, artificial essences, pumpkins, apples |
| Sugar | Salts of lead and of tin, gypsum, marble dust, rice, flour. |
| Tea | Gypsum, china clay, soapstone, other leaves, gum. |
| Vinegar | Sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, burnt sugar, water. |

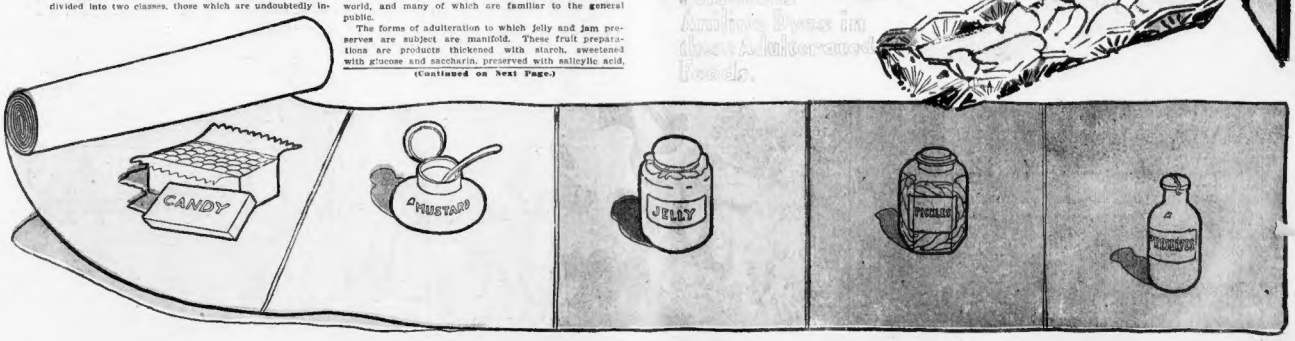
BY PROFESSOR W. D. BIGELOW,

**Expert Chemist of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.**

ONE of the most important features of the work of the United States Bureau of Chemistry has been the study of pure and adulterated foods. Among the most objectionable forms of food adulteration may be mentioned the use of chemical food preservatives. The compounds usually used for this purpose are salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and their sodium compounds, formaldehyde and sulphites. Several others, such as ammonium fluorid, pyrolligneous acid, beta napthol and abrastol, are used to a limited extent. These substances may be divided into two classes, those which are undoubtedly injurious, such as formaldehyde, salicylic acid and sulphites, and those whose toxic action is disputed, like borax and benzoic acid. The addition to foods of substances belonging to the first class should be prohibited. The others should be used only with food that is so marked as to inform the purchaser of their presence. Alleged new discoveries, which are claimed to be entirely wholesome, are now extensively sold for the preservation of food. Without exception these products consist of chemicals (often mixtures of two or more) which are well known to the scientific world, and many of which are familiar to the general public.

The forms of adulteration to which jelly and jam preserves are subject are manifold. These fruit preparations are products thickened with starch, sweetened with glucose and saccharin, preserved with salicylic acid,

(Continued on Next Page.)



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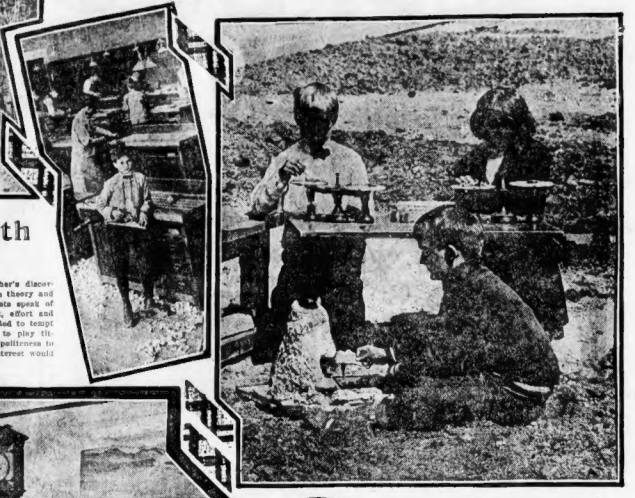
Little Tots at John D. Rockefeller's Chicago University Learning Arithmetic by Driving Stakes Into the Earth.

# Mr. Rockefeller's New Idea for Educating Children Without Books.

Carpenter Shop Where They Learn to Build Houses.



## Curious New Scheme of Teaching Little Ones With PLAYTHINGS Instead of Books and Slates.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S Chicago University is trying a very curious new experiment in education—instead of books and slates and blackboards the children are being educated almost entirely with playthings. Just as far as possible this new scheme of education is carried on out in the open air. Instead of "doing sums" in the old-fashioned way the youngsters learn addition by driving sticks into the ground. Instead of learning from the books that "the United States are bounded on the north by Canada, etc.," the little tots are kept making maps out of clay until the geography of the world is impressed on their minds in a way they will never forget. Making maps out of clay is like making mud pies, and then there's the fun of painting in the big Mississippi River in red, and the Great Lakes in blue, and the Rocky Mountains in brown. Make a child's education his amusement, make the child's playthings his education—and always along practical lines, is Mr. Rockefeller's idea.

To the astonishment of their parents eight-year-old boys come home and show them why the kitchen chimney won't draw, why the tank in the bathroom doesn't work and how to stop the smell of cooking from coming upstairs, etc., etc.

And they bring more than advice home; for, if permitted, they will gladly wire the house for electric bells, plant the seeds in the garden in the proper earth at the proper time and in the proper way. They will cut into the mysterious domain of the unloved plumber. They will stop father's dubious attempt to make a dish for heating out of zinc and frame it for him from tin.

"Now why?" asks the parent, who doesn't quite believe his boy has picked up anything in a practical line that he himself doesn't know.

"Because zinc melts at a low temperature and tin, which is made of sheet iron dipped in tin, wont melt till the stove does." If Daddy tries it, he will find the boy is right.

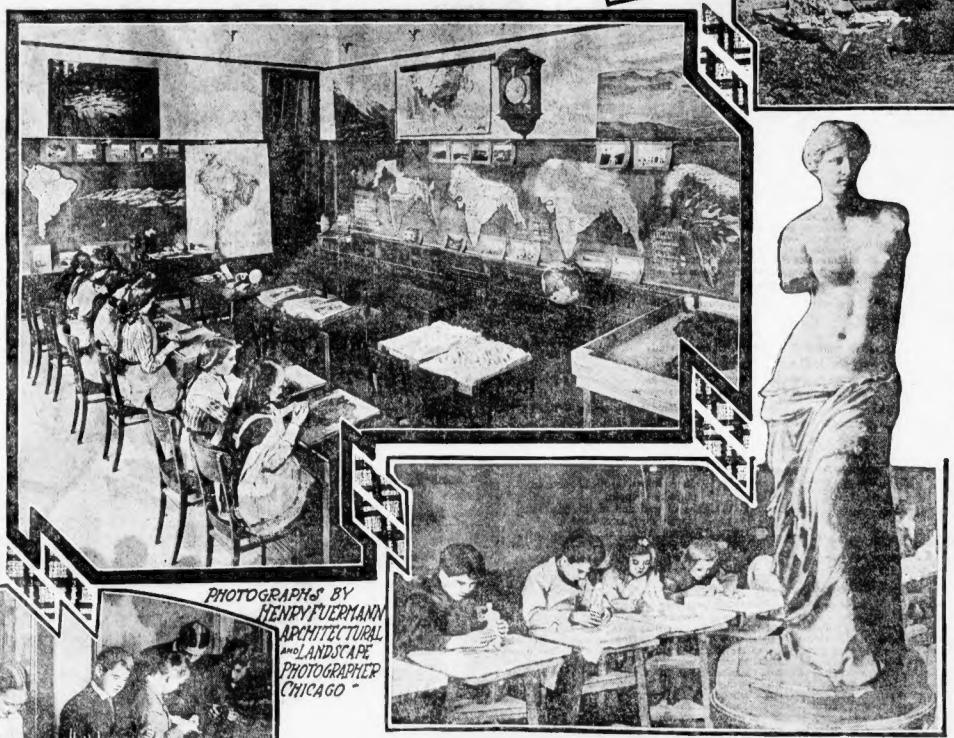
The boys really know the things they are talking about, and they are full of the confidence of experience. For they have built their own furnaces, melted their own metals, done their own soldering, measuring, mixing, sailing and building. The principle of their education has been to give them a problem like the construction of a melting furnace, and as they meet difficulties and make mistakes, give them the theory only as it is needed.

In this way a healthy interest stimulates the memory, and there is no dry, stupid memorizing of dull abstract facts.

"Thoughts are motors," the psychologist has told us. This means that all thoughts are connected naturally with impulses to perform the act we think of. By permitting the child to make what he is learning

In one of the great wings of the building is the kindergarten. Starting here is a series of rooms, each containing a small group of children busy with some absorbing pastime. In one they are playing at farming, and, with a child's instinct at correct imitation, their whole souls are absorbed in correctness of detail. On a soldering iron in making candle moulds. Ions. They refer to each other's discoveries Later the children make real candles from aries and dictums as Tommy's theory and Ilsen. The chief care of the instructors is Billy's method just as scientists speak of to see that the little fellows do not burn Darwin and Pasteur. Interest, effort and or hurt themselves. Any other mistakes rivalry are intense. If you tried to tempt are either beneficial than otherwise They one of the youngsters away to play till watch each other, learn from one an- tattoo he might yield out of politeness to other's errors, and give advice and opin- a visitor, but his heart and interest would

### The Geography Class Making Clay Maps of the World.





### Building Furnaces and Melting Metals with Their Own Hands.

time and temperature till it is done.

The carpenter shop is the pride and delight of the children. There the irresistible instinct to make something is given rein and everything from a peg to a child-size is made. The uses of all carpenters' tools are taught.

There is a small blacksmith's forge, where things are of convenient size and weight for youngsters. Here an excited group can be seen watching breathlessly every move of a young blacksmith who has become expert enough to give an exhibition.

"This is all right as far as it goes," the visitor may say, "but how about such things as the old three R's, the reading, writing and arithmetic, and how about geography?"

Reading and writing must be taught in about the same old way, but not geography and that driest thing of all, arithmetic.

When in the cooking, carpentry or chemistry division addition or measurement of any kind is needed, as is, of course, constantly the case, the particular mathematical process necessary for the case is taught, but no other. In this way it is hailed as an easy way out of a difficulty and not as a piece of dull method to be stored away for possible future use.

In the study of agriculture seeds are weighed, measured, put to soak and then remeasured and reweighed. In these operations are the beginnings of weights, liquid measure, time addition, subtraction and even of multiplication and division.

Geography and history are taught together. Both are approached through the industries and accompanied by studies in art, literature and music. When studying colonial history the children study the geography of the colonies, the characteristic household industries of the colonial period, the music and literature of colonial days.

In studying the industries and sciences they make things with their hands. In geography they can't make the world, but they can make a model of it, and this they do.

Great relief maps and models in relief hang from the walls of the geography room. At the desks sit the little boys and girls with a plastic mass in front of them, from which they make the whole world, mountains, valleys, plains and even seas and oceans. They remember not merely that Switzerland is in Europe, but just where it is, because they had a lot of fun making the big Alps.

The school, being a consolidation of various schools and having more than one purpose, has children of all ages, from eight up to eighteen and over. The older pupils are girls, who are there chiefly for training as teachers.

The institutions which were amalgamated into the School of Education were the Chicago Manual Training School, the Chicago Institute, the South Side Academy and the Laboratory School of the University of Chicago.

### Learning Sculpture, Anatomy and Ancient History All at One Time.

be back with his fellow-workers.

Another group may be seen grinding corn with primitive tools and by primitive methods. You can talk with one of these children about cornmeal, bran, white and graham bread and you will forget that he is a child.

Another fascinating room is where the melting of minerals goes on. A serious lad of nine is perhaps carefully sifting sand, while another is on his knees weighing out the proper amount of cement. Still another is in a brown "study" over a problem of proportions. Several are at work molding their furnaces. One who has built a successful furnace is called over as consulting engineer to someone who has failed. The physics of drafts and the chemistry of melted minerals are thoroughly learned. These things, as well as the others, are done out of doors whenever the weather permits.

In the other rooms, cooking, sewing, basket making, clay modeling from live rabbits, drawing, painting, and various other industries may be seen carried on. The textile industries are represented, from washing the wool and designing and making the loom, to spinning the yarn and weaving the cloth.

The pottery work is not only in modelling all sorts of pieces, but in the burning as well. The children place their own handiwork in the kiln and keep track of it.

### Youthful Farmers Learning All About Agriculture.

### Electricity Class Making Bells, Batteries and Motors.

about, study becomes easy, interesting and permanent.

A visitor to the School of Education, which is a great building fronting on the well-remembered Midway Plaisance, is struck first of all by the lack of formal discipline. He sees nowhere the large rooms crowded with erect, little figures sitting at strained attention while the teacher doles out knowledge from a high platform. Nor does he see children working over what might be called the technique of education, dry problems of mental arithmetic, isolated facts of geography or history, dull hard and fast rules of grammar. Instead, they are working at knowledge itself, learning things they want to know then and there, rather than memorizing material which may be of value at some indefinite time in the future.

large, low table in a box filled with earth and divided into plots, where various grains are being grown. Every incident of cultivation is carried out, and the reason why made evident. In warm weather an actual outdoor farm takes the place of this model, which, however, is complete even to the barn and the sacks of grain.

The enlightenment which this brings to the youthful mind can be gathered from a city bred boy's objection to the barn. He didn't think it was complete because there was no second story "for the coachman to sleep in."

In another room things are going on which make the children's forbidden bon fires in the back yard seem tame. A roaring blast lamp is in action. What could be more exciting? One boy works the bellows, while the others in turn use the

### Poisonous Adulterations in Food.

Continued from Preceding Page.

bonade sold, etc., and artificially colored. A favorite practice is the preparation of jam from the refuse pulp of jelly manufactures. Raspberry seeds are often found in "current jam." The prices paid for these samples are worthy of note. In this class of goods, as in others, adulterations is caused largely by the demand for cheap articles. The differences in value which attend the use of different syrups are not apparent to the eye. Even the quality of fruit employed cannot always be determined by appearance alone. The branding of one variety with the name of another, and labelling the goods of one locality as coming from another, are always reprehensible. These preserves are colored with aniline dyes.

Sweetening materials and saccharin foods are the most prevalent forms of adulteration used in connection with preserves.

Saccharin is placed on the market in several degrees of purity, the highest of which is about five hundred times as sweet as sugar. It is an artificial preparation manufactured from coal tar, and possessing an intensely sweet taste. Saccharin passes through the body unchanged. It is, therefore, of value for sweetening foods for patients who are not allowed to receive sugar, but it has no food value what ever.

Chocolate is prepared by grinding the shelled cacao seed or cocoa bean, mixing the ground product to a pulp and moulding. It may be either sweetened or unsweetened. The same product is used in the preparation of cacao, or cocoa, as it is commonly called, after the extraction of a portion of the fat. Both cacao and chocolate are largely adulterated, cacao shells, wheat flour, sago flour and other materials of like nature being used for this purpose.

Spices probably afford a more fruitful field for adulteration than any other class of foods or food adjuncts. Some of the leading spice grinders make a practice of furnishing spices at almost any price that is desired, and the amount of foreign matter, which ordinarily consists of cheap materials as ground cereals, cocoanut shells, olive stones, sandalwood, mustard hulls, clove stems, linseed meal, and similar substances, is regulated according to the price of the goods sold. It is unfortunately true, however, that a large percentage of the ground spices on the market is adulterated. Mixtures are even sold which are prepared for the express purpose of adulterating spices. Their color and physical appearance are practically identical with the spices they are intended to replace, but they contain no spicy flavor whatever.

Among the most important abuses which are practised in the preparation of canned vegetables is the use of an excessive amount of water and of mature vegetables which are soaked before canning, and placed on the market as green vegetables. The practice of preserving in imitation of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) is very common.

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# TO CURE CONSUMPTION IN BALLOONS

## *Experiments in Paris Demonstrate That Nervous, Dyspeptic and Sick People Sent Up in Balloons Gain the Same Benefits as if They Took the Cures in High Altitude Sanitariums.*

### *By Dr. Albert Robin, the French Scientist.*

Paris, Nov. 10.

THE balloon offers a new instrument to the physician. My experiments, covering a considerable period of time and a wide range of cases, have demonstrated the value of balloon ascensions in the treatment of pulmonary, nervous and other diseases.

Without the expense, the fatigue, and often loss of valuable time required to seek in mountain altitudes relief for certain ailments, patients may now spend a few hours in the clouds and derive in that time more benefit than from a long mountain trip. Moreover, the dreaded mountain illness, hitherto believed to be solely due to the rarefaction of the air at considerable heights, is now clearly proved to be due to rapid exhaustion of the oxygen in the blood, and to create this condition fatigue is necessary. Mountain illness is consequently produced by a combination of height and exertion.

**BEST RESULTS THREE MILES UP.**

In ballooning this phenomenon is not observed, unless one rises above 6,000 metres (6,560 yards), where the air is excessively rarefied and reserve supplies of oxygen are necessary. But at an altitude of from four to five thousand metres (between 2 and 3 miles) where serious discomfort is experienced in mountaineering, the balloonist is in nowise affected.

The benefit derved from ballooning arises from the stimulation of the respiratory exchanges, or the consumption of oxygen in the system and the production and exhalation of carbonic acid gas. The results were first demonstrated in a series of scientific balloon ascensions made under my supervision by my pupil, Dr. Dupasquier, who several times ascended to a height of 4,250 metres (4,649 yards), breathing at stated altitudes into rubber balloons, the contents of which were afterward analyzed in my laboratory.

Later on a series of experiments was carried on with consumptive patients. In one case a patient was taken to a mountain sanitarium and observations made, and soon afterward the same patient was put under observation in a balloon at about the same altitude. Comparative statistics were obtained in this way which corroborated my theory.

The collective results prove that the amount of oxygen consumed by the system in the air shows an increase of 50 per cent, over that consumed on earth; that the capacity of the lungs increases from 7.5 litres (nearly 8 quarts) of air per minute on earth to 17 litres (nearly 18 quarts); that the number of respirations per minute is doubled or trebled, according to the altitude; and that these phenomena do not disappear immediately upon the return to the ground.

From these facts we have been able to deduce mathematical applications, studied in every detail. Absolute rules have thus been substituted for the uncertainties of medicine, and therapeutics are endowed with mathematical perfection.

Yet there is a phase at the base of the entire question—that is, the application of altitudes in different cases—which has not until now received the serious attention which it deserves from physicians, and to which I must allude before proceeding further. Altitude is supposed to be good for consumptives, and yet it has never been understood why it succeeds in some cases and not in others, and is generally good in some localities and bad in others.

**SECRET OF HEALTH IN HIGH ALTITUDES.**

These apparent contradictions must find a solution before altitude treatment can be scientifically applied.

Long study and repeated observations of breathing and respiratory exchanges have led me to scientific and absolute conclusions on this subject, while the chemical analysis of respiration, in regard to the oxygen absorbed and the carbonic acid gas exhaled, has enabled physiological rules and treatment to be deduced.

The key to the whole question lies in the fact that, contrary to general belief, consumptives burn up their lung-force by increased respiratory exchange, and are in a state of continual combustion. Consequently, to send to high altitudes a consumptive in an advanced stage is to invite an aggravation of the ill. Only those whose respiratory exchanges are not exaggerated can find this treatment beneficial. By a previous examination of the breathing, which will require not more than half an hour, the point can be settled conclusively. We thus understand why altitudes do so much good to some and so much harm to others, while the mathematical precision given to medicine by this knowledge precludes the possibility of mistakes.

A high stimulating altitude suits dyspeptics, convalescent neurasthenics, gouty and some chlorotic subjects and sufferers from paludian anaemia, who have slackened breath, and those consumptives whose respiratory exchanges are not yet exaggerated. The diagnosis is of elementary simplicity. Examine the respiration; if it is slow, order the subject to an altitude; if it is fast, resort to another form of treatment.

**EFFECTS OF LIGHT AND COLD.**

Together with the actual altitude in metres, temperature counts for a great deal with patients of all sorts, since it is lower on the heights than on level ground, and the variations are also greater in altitudes, where I have seen it vary from 10 degrees centigrade in the shade to 40 degrees in the sun. Light is also different, for ultra-violet rays, which are nearly akin to X-rays, act with great intensity in altitudes. The ozonization of the air is also greater in altitudes. Altitude increases the respiratory exchanges; they return to normal after a period of acclimatization, and then rise again in a time according to the individual. Light increases the respiration, and sudden variations stimulate it. These are necessary consequences, since the air is not so dense, and the human organism must work more, taking less air at each breath. Cold accentuates the respiratory exchanges, whether through the lungs or by action on the skin. Heat, on the contrary, moderates the breathing.

These conditions and their effects being thoroughly understood, no mistake can be made, and a balloon to take the poor into the upper regions of the air for a few hours each day would do more immediate and enduring good than expensive trips for a few days in the country

Dr. ALBERT ROBIN

THE extremely interesting article on this page by Dr. Robin, one of the foremost physicians and scientists of the day in Paris, makes more fascinating than ever man's recent efforts to navigate the air. If the promised airship navigation of the near future is to also carry along with it these advantages to health, mankind will have made a double step in progress.

But the old-fashioned captive balloon used by Dr. Robin has proved satisfactory in his tests. The altitude necessary is only 2,000 to 3,000 yards. At this height the rarification of the air begins to have its effect on the body.

In the first place, the lungs are suddenly freed from the annoyance of dust. The blood begins to come closer to the surface, and the finger nails, lips and cheeks redden.

At the height of three miles the breathing begins to be a little labored and the pulse a strain. This is probably the limit at which beneficial results can be obtained.

However, ascents have been made to the altitude of seven miles. On September 5, 1862, James Glaisher, F. R. S., and Mr. Coxwell made the highest ascent. They succeeded in getting more than seven miles away from the earth.

Cold and thinness of the air nearly killed them, though the balloon had power to carry them still further. Five miles from the surface Mr. Glaisher fainted from cold and exhaustion, and although revived lost the use of his limbs as the ascent continued. At seven miles he became entirely insensible.

His companion, Mr. Coxwell, found the valve rope, which enabled the voyagers to descend, was entangled. He climbed up into the network and unscreened it. As he did so his hands froze and he dropped. Quickly, into the basket below. By pouring brandy on his hands he partly revived the circulation.

Suddenly he noticed that Mr. Glaisher was apparently lifeless. He tried to move to Mr. Glaisher's assistance, but found his legs were paralyzed. Seeing that both were in danger of their lives, he turned to the valve rope, but found his arms were numb and would not move. He seized the rope in his teeth and dipped his head forward, and found to his relief that the escaping gas allowed the balloon to drop into a warmer current of air.

Neither was injured by the adventure.

There is danger in rising too fast, as the blood effervesces, so to speak. The gases which are held in at a lower altitude by the atmospheric pressure bubble out like soda water and make the blood burst through the skin, nose and ears.

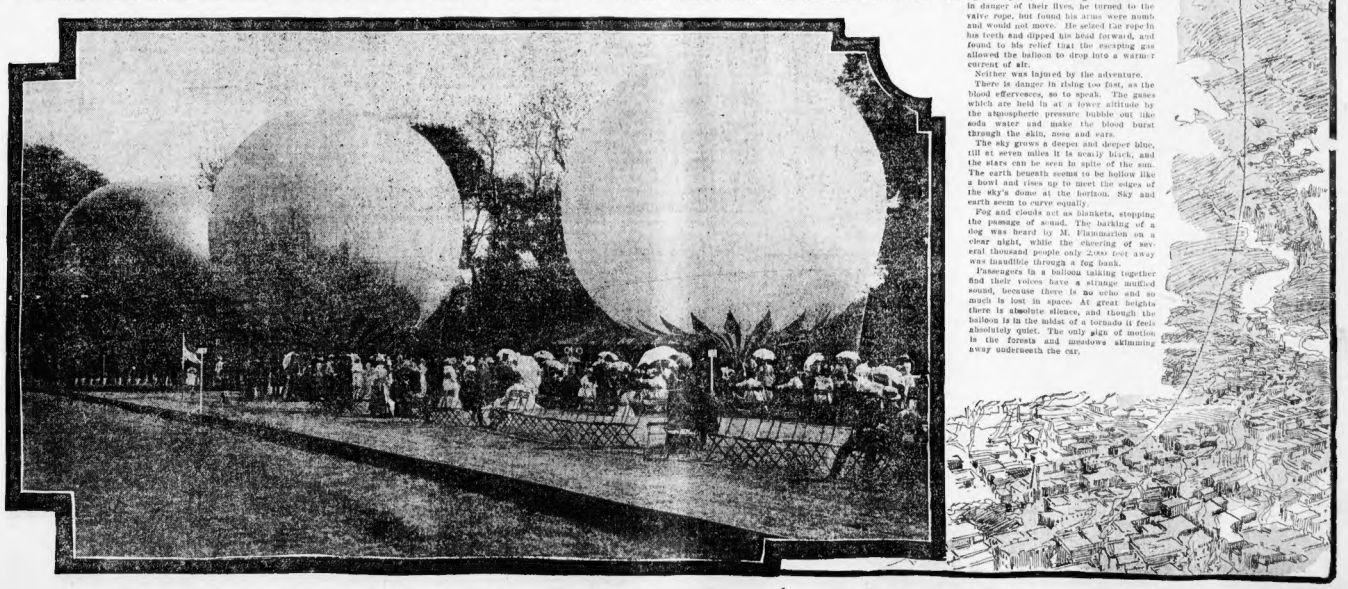
The sky grows a deeper and deeper blue, till at seven miles it is nearly black, and the stars can be seen in spite of the sun. The earth beneath seems to be hollow like a bowl and rises up to meet the edges of the sky's dome at the horizon. Sky and earth seem to curve equally.

Fog and clouds act as blankets, stopping the passage of sound. The barking of a dog was heard by M. Flammarion on a clear night, while the cheering of several thousand people only 2,000 feet away was inaudible through a fog bank.

Passengers in a balloon talking together find their voices have a strange muffled sound, because there is no echo and so much is lost in space. At great heights there is absolute silence, and though the balloon is in the midst of a tornado it feels absolutely quiet. The only sign of motion is the forests and meadows skimming away underneeth the car.

With pulse accelerated, with pulmonary ventilation augmented, with thrice as much oxygen absorbed by the tissues, they would return to earth with the human organism in a better condition to endure the daily toil and resist the noxious influences which, through bad sanitation and improper nourishment, make the poor a ready prey for all human ills.

ALBERT ROBIN, M. D.



Fashionable Guests Watching Dr. Robin's Balloon Experiments with Dyspeptic, Nervous and Consumptive Patients in Paris.

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# STRANGEST THING THAT HAPPENED IN THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN.

## HIS MOTHER TOOK IN WASHING

## HIS FATHER WAS A DRUNKEN LOAFER

*How the Republicans of Minnesota tried to beat Mr. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Governor, by circulating a mean story —AND THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE ROSE UP IN RIGHTEOUS WRATH AND ELECTED HIM WITH A TIDAL WAVE UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.*

Modest Home of Governor-Elect Johnson.

**Vote Against Johnson BECAUSE His Mother Took in Washing and His Father Was a Drunken Loafer.**

THAT was the Republican campaign cry in Minnesota to beat John A. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor. In thousands of campaign documents sent out from Republican State Headquarters, on banners and on illustrated campaign transparencies voters were told the shocking truth that Johnson, the Democratic candidate, was a self-made man of the worst kind—had been so dreadfully poor that he had left school when he was ten years old and helped support the family. But, worse yet, his father had died in the poorhouse, and, worst of all, his mother in order to keep her little family about her in her poor little home, had taken in washing.

"Of course we're sure to win," said the Republican State Committee, "for Minnesota is a strong Republican State. What we're after is to bury the Democrats so deep they'll never be able to dig out of the landslide. And now that we've got these awful things going around about Johnson's father and wash-woman mother we've got the Democrats where we want them—there won't be votes enough for him on election day to be worth counting."

But a strange thing happened—

The voters of Republican Minnesota were interested in a way the Republican politicians never dreamed of. In all this true, they asked. Democrats wrote to Democratic newspapers and Republicans wrote to Republican newspapers to know the truth. Did that boy Johnson quit school at ten and go to work doing his noble best to supply the place of his worthless father? Did his poor old mother mangle over her washtub to keep the family together in spite of all the troubles of those years?

Yes. Yes, the Republican papers loudly boasted; it was the sad truth—it was only just that the voters should be told the shocking truth about the early life of the man the Democrats had put up for Governor.

Then, to the amazement of the Republican leaders, came demands from all over the State to know what could be said of the early life of Mr. Dunn, the Republican candidate for Governor. Had he a record to match that Johnson boy? Had he been cursed by a worthless father and bravely become a bread-winner at the age of ten? Had he a sturdy, faithful but unfortunate old mother who had struggled so hard against adversity?

The Republican politicians were dumbfounded. What sort of people were the voters of Minnesota? Was it possible that a gigantic blunder had been made? Was the wide publicity they had started "exposing" Mr. Johnson's early troubles and trials really making votes for him?

Election day came and then something happened which is probably unparalleled in political history. Johnson, the Democrat, was elected. Elected by 140,000 Republican votes.

Nearly one Republican in four all over the State came to the polls in wrathful indignation and voted for the poor boy whose "mother took in washing." In a State whose total vote is usually about 225,000 Johnson ran something like 140,000 ahead of the Presidential candidate of his party. The returns showed that nearly 23 per cent. marked their ballots for Roosevelt and Johnson, an exhibition of independent voting probably without a parallel.

This episode in the State of Minnesota illustrates once more what has often been pointed out, that professional politicians seem to be utterly stupid as to what really influences voters. Curiously enough, in this very instance, many of the professional Democratic advisers were sadly disheartened when the first campaign circular made its appearance from Republican headquarters "exposing" the early career of their candidate for Governor. With curious stupidity they shared the belief of their Republican brothers that the effect of the "bomb-shell" would be an overwhelming Republican victory.

When the Republican campaign managers in Minnesota first unearthed these facts by probing deep into the Democratic candidate's past life history and pedigree, they lost no time in spreading them broadcast. And, as already stated, some of Candidate Johnson's supporters groaned, and for the moment gave up the fight as lost. They said no man could successfully run for office if the opposition had such things as that to say against him. Others insported Mr. Johnson to issue a most emphatic denial and to sue for criminal slander and libel.

But Mr. Johnson said there was no denial to make. What the Republicans were saying about his father and mother was, unfortunately, only too true. To his sorrow he knew that his father had been a drunkard and that his dear old mother had been obliged to take in washing.

Night after night during the heat of the campaign Republican parades traversed the streets of the big cities and little towns in Mr. Johnson's State. Brass bands played patriotic airs and the marchers strode along eight abreast carrying signs and transparencies urging people to vote for Robert C. Dunn, the Republican candidate for Governor, and to cast their votes against John A. Johnson, because:

"His father was a drunken loafer," and

"His mother took in washing."

These were awful things to spread broadcast about any man, particularly when he was a candidate for the office of Governor of a State. People with aristocratic tendencies read them and shuddered, while mentally registering a vow that it would be impossible for them to support a man with such a record as that.

Just imagine electing a man whose mother was a wash lady! The campaign orators on the stump drew the picture of the barefoot boy, ill-fed, hard-worked and asked if any conscientious voter could put a man of such early surroundings in the Executive Mansion of the great State of Minnesota.

There were others, though, who did not propose to let the Republican campaign allegations sweep the ground from under their very feet without making some kind of effort to save the day.

"Look here," some of them said to Candidate Johnson, "the other side is going to cut down our vote to a mere nothing at all unless you can do something. Those transparencies and things are simply awful."

Mr. Johnson replied in effect that he couldn't do anything. The transparencies, bad as they looked, were only telling the truth. How was he to deny that?

Other supporters of the Democratic candidate saved the day by writing to their newspapers about the awful things said about Mr. Johnson's parents. In this, as stated above, they were aided by Republicans who wrote to their newspapers. And then the whole truth began to leak out.

The sequel came on election day, when Minnesota gave Theodore Roosevelt 125,000 Republican plurality for President and John A. Johnson 20,000 Democratic majority for Governor. Governor-elect Johnson ran 140,000 ahead of the Presidential candidate of his own party.

In view of the remarkable victory of Governor-elect Johnson in the face of such damning allegations as the other side made it may be interesting to know what Mr. Johnson's friends learned during their investigation of his early life. Here is what they found out:

Mr. Johnson had a very hard time when a boy. He learned all about poverty and trouble and the wages of sin and intemperance.

When he was only ten he had to go to work in order to help to provide a bare living for his mother and sisters and himself. His father had gone to the dogs long before and was at that time an inmate in a poorhouse.

Johnson's first work was in a general store, where he got $12 a month. This money and what his mother was able to make by taking in washing and by working out by the day enabled them to pay the grocer and the landlord and to just about keep their heads above water without borrowing or running into debt.

When Johnson first went to work the weather was cold and the boy was wearing an alpaca coat, which probably had cost, when new, about 75 cents. He had no overcoat—a real necessity in the cold Winters of Minnesota. Mr. Stark, his employer, much against the protest of the boy, insisted upon giving Johnson an overcoat out of his store. It was the first one he ever owned, and he prized it highly. In fact he still has it, although he doesn't wear it now.

In a short time the boy's salary was increased, so that it was no longer necessary for his mother to take in washing to support the family. Indeed, she did nothing of this sort after her son had reached the age of fourteen years, at which time he constituted himself the head of the family, his father having died in the meantime. Johnson worked for a druggist in his home town for several years. Then he went into the State of Iowa, but later returned to Mankato, Minn., where he was employed by railroad contractors and others, his wages averaging $75 per month. With this money he was able to keep the family together, paying the doctor's bills and the general expenses for three of his sisters and educating the remaining brother and sister, who are still living.

Mr. Johnson was in the town of Mankato, a town of 500 people, when the opportunity came to him to buy a half interest in the St. Peter Herald. He told his friends that he had no money to spend at that time as he was supporting his mother, brother and sisters, and did not have one dollar for investment. His many friends in Mankato and St. Peter took up the matter and advanced the necessary sum and launched Johnson on a newspaper career. The sum loaned was repaid in due time.

Later Mr. Johnson became a member of the State Legislature, always active in the performance of his duties as a Legislator.

"No mother ever had a more loving and more dutiful son than John has been to me," said Mrs. Johnson between smiles and tears on the day after election.

"During the poverty and suffering which came to us he was our comfort and support. I do not know what we could have done without his aid. He was always kind and tender with all of us, and in a very true sense the mainstay of our little home. He cheerfully turned over his money to me on every pay day, and before he was fourteen years old he was making enough so that I was no longer compelled to take in washing. I never have been prouder of him than I was the evening he came home and told me that his salary had been increased, and that he would no longer permit me to do washing. He took care of all of us in times of illness, paying all the doctor's bills, however large, and doing it with a spirit which has made him doubly dear to all of us. Very few mothers have been blessed with such sons, and to all who have been so blessed I offer my sincerest congratulations. He has been one son in a million."

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MAY IRWIN, the funniest woman on the American stage, is an author. She has written a cook book and it just ready to serve. She has written a cook book and it is named it "May Irwin's Home Cooking." It was published early this month by the Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Miss Irwin dedicates the book to "those who have laughed at her serious efforts to be graceful and stylish like for their benefit; to those who failed to laugh and to those who said 'go ahead and eat it,'" when she should have been adhering to her saccharine tablets and dry toast, with the hope that they may be tempted into eating "not wisely but too well."

The interesting novelty is that scattered all through the book are a lot of May Irwin's little jokes, and funny little pen and ink pictures drawn by her.

Here, for instance, is her recipe for

**CREAMED KIDNEYS.**

Six veal kidneys.
Half a pint of milk.
One cup of cream.
One tablespoon of flour.
One teaspoon of very finely chopped parsley.
A little paprika, a dash of red pepper, and salt to taste.

Soak the kidneys in salt and water for two hours; then rinse them off, and parboil for twenty minutes. Chop them reasonably fine and add the milk. Let it come to a boil; cream a tablespoon of butter and the flour and add to the kidneys; then put in the seasoning and, last of all, the cream, which should not be put in until it is just ready to serve.

And as its companion piece is this:

A farmer's wagon loaded with butter broke down and stuck fast in the mud and the horse couldn't start it. "It's no use, mister," said a small boy. "Your old horse isn't strong enough. Take him out and hitch up a cell of your butter."

His mamma scolded him for saying such a thing to the poor man and called him to the house for it. "You are a bad boy, Willie, and I thought you were an angel."

"What is an angel, ma?" said the boy.

"An angel is one that flies."

"Why, ps says my governess is an angel."

"Yes, and she's going to fly, too."

She gives this recipe for creamed ham and poached eggs:

Make a smooth white sauce with two rounding tablespoons of butter and one of cornstarch, with a cup of milk. Season with pepper only, and add a cup of finely chopped cooked ham. Spread the mixture over rounds of toast, lay a carefully poached egg over each, season lightly, and serve immediately with curly parsley.

Its neighboring joke is:

"Waiter, what have you to eat?"

"Well, I've got pigs' feet and"——

"Don't tell me your misfortunes; I want to know what you have to eat."

---

She gives directions for making minced oysters:

Put a tablespoon of butter into the blazer; when it bubbles, add a green pepper and half a small onion, both chopped fine, and cook for five minutes without browning. Then turn in half a cup of oyster juice, and season with salt and paprika. Simmer the oysters, but not too fine, add them to the mixture in the blazer, and let them cook for five minutes. Turn the mixture over hot toast.

This can be done easily in a chafing dish. Clams may be used instead of oysters, if preferred.

And Elsey follow instructions for pudding your offspring.

I remember, when I was returning from Chicago my last season on the road, I went into the dining-car, and a small boy started to laugh and his mother could not stop him.

I said to her, "That boy needs a spanking."

"I know he does, but I don't believe in spanking a boy on a full stomach."

I said, "Neither do I. Turn him over."

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But this experience she declares was her own:

Once while travelling out West I entered a hotel. The accommodations were so poor, I asked the landlord if there was another hotel in town and he said, "Yes, but the proprietor has gone South for his liver."

"Why?" said I, "have you no butcher shop there?"

Well, I went into the dining-room for breakfast and the waiter said, "What'll you have, steak or coffee?" I asked him if he had any nice hen's eggs, and he brought me two. I opened one of them. He asked me if he should open the other, and I said, "No. Open the window."

"What's the matter? Ain't they cooked long enough?" I said, "I think so, but they were not cooked soon enough. Then I called for a lobster, and he brought in the boss. I complained to him about the eggs, and he said, "Don't talk to me, I'm not the best."

"Well, you own the place, don't you?" "Yes, I do, but I don't eat here." "Well, have you any toothpicks?" "No," he replied, "I had a few, but the boarders took them away and never brought them back."

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Opposite her recipe for Sarah's Sally Lunns is this:

Widow the husband who was killed from the effects of her cooking)—Is it really you, dear?

Spirit—It is.

Widow—Are you happy, dear?

Spirit—Comparatively, yes.

Widow—Would you like to return?

Spirit—No!

Widow—No? Why, where are you, George?

Spirit—In Hell!

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While the chafing dish is doing its work one may imagine Miss Irwin reading these from the left side of her cook book:

A schoolboy at lunch time entered a grocery store and said to the clerk: "Take this order—Ten pounds sugar at 6 cents, seven pounds coffee at 25 cents, eight pounds tea at 50 cents. Add that up. How much is it?"

The clerk said: "$5.75."

"Are you sure?" said the boy.

"Of course I am sure."

The boy thanked him and said: "That's my arithmetic lesson for to-morrow."

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The following are selected from various parts of the cook book:

She was newly married and did not know a bit about housekeeping or shopping, and she was giving her first order.

It was a crusher, but the grocer was a clever man and used to all kinds of orders and could interpret them easily.

"I want two pounds of paralysed sugar," she began.

"Yes'm; anything else?"

"Two tins condensed milk."

"Yes'm." He set down "condensed milk and pulverized sugar."

"A bag of fresh salt; be sure it is fresh."

"Yes'm; what next?"

"A pound of decorated codfish."

He wrote glibly, "Desiccated cod."

"Nothing more, ma'am? We have nice browsing just in."

"No," said she, "it would be of no use to us; we don't keep a horse."

Then the grocer sat down and fanned himself with a washboard.

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I saw a big rat in my cook stove, and when I went for my revolver he ran out. I would have shot him, only he was out of my range.

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A young girl friend of mine rushed to a store to order some rice, and the grocer said, "Wedding or pudding?"

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MAY IRWIN'S FUN-

May Irwin Testing Her Recipes in Her Kitchen Range.

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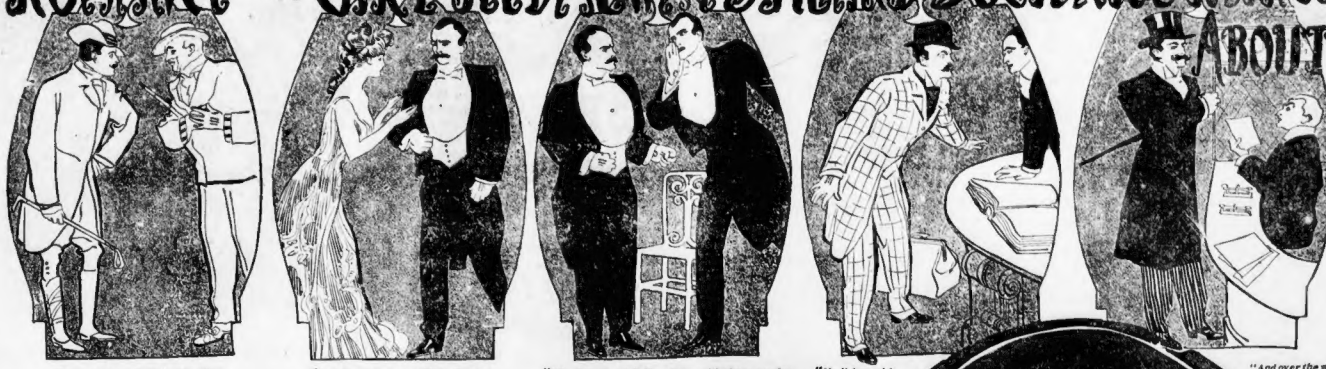
# ROMANCE OF THE GIRL HE'D ALWAYS HEARD SUCH NICE THINGS ABOUT



"You never heard of Miss Cotter? What?"

"No; I am so sorry Miss Cottar can't come this evening."

"Oh, I'm so awfully sorry, old chap; you're destined not to see her this trip, after all."

"No," he said, "Miss Cotter and Mrs. Cotter left."

"And over the wires a few minutes later he sent this: 'Are you a myth.'"

*Wherever Mr. Williamson went, whomever he met, he was always being told about "that wonderful Miss Cotter," until he couldn't stand it any longer, hunted her up, found it was all true, AND MARRIED HER.*

WHEREVER he went, Volney Williamson, the Spokane, Washington, mining millionaire, heard about Mabel Cotter, the Denver belle, and daughter of J. Lambert Cotter, the Colorado mining millionaire.

"Lovely Mabel Cotter; sweet Mabel Cotter; beautiful Mabel Cotter; clever, witty, intelligent, good, kind, generous, adorable Mabel Cotter!"

Her virtues rang in his ears. It seemed to him that everybody he met had something to say in her praise. Relatives, friends, acquaintances, all adored her. He seemed to be the only one who couldn't catalogue her perfections for himself.

For months he tried to see this paragon and find out if she was all she had been painted. He followed her from Denver to Mexico, but she was as elusive as a spirit. She seemed to vanish into thin air at his approach, until in despair that any one so perfect could be real, he telegraphed, "Are you a myth?"

He knows now that she is not, for now the inevitable consequences that every one had predicted have come to pass.

"Lovely Mabel Cotter; sweet Mabel Cotter; beautiful Mabel Cotter; clever, witty, intelligent, good, kind, generous, adorable Mabel Cotter"—is now the wife of the Colorado millionaire, Volney Williams, the sole owner of the most extensive turquoise mine in America.

It was months ago that he first heard of the much admired Mabel Cotter.

The same thing might happen to any man with regard to any lovely girl. Mr. Williamson was in Denver and a friend of Miss Cotter happened to be a friend of his, so some say it was Edward Gazelle, by the way.

"What?" he said in the course of conversation. "You never heard of Miss Cotter? What? Well I am surprised!"

"Miss Cotter?" repeated the Spokane millionaire with the utmost nonchalance. "And pray who is she?"

"Why, the loveliest, most stunning girl all Denver, that's all!" cried his companion.

"Pooh, pooh, the world is full of lovely girls. We have some ourselves up Spokane way, brunettes, blondes, all lovely, stunning"—

"Well, wait till you see Miss Cotter. There never was a girl just like her. Come up this evening to my cousin's and you will see for yourself, for she has promised to be there"——

"Wouldn't miss it!" cried the millionaire with a laugh.

To tell the truth his curiosity was a little piqued. The loveliest girl in all Denver was worth seeing and Gazelle was a connoisseur. The evening came and with it promptly Volney Williamson sought his fair hostess.

His eyes searched the room in a swift glance. Was she that dusky haired creature in yellow? Very pretty, but—for that brown haired, blue eyed——

"No, I am so sorry Miss Cotter can't come this evening. I can't tell you how I regret it," he heard his hostess answer an anxious inquirer.

"Not coming! Oh, what a shame! Mabel won't be here! Oh, dear! What's a party without Mabel?" came from a chorus of voices.

"And pray," said the millionaire slowly, "who is Miss Cotter?"

"Who is Miss Cotter? Why she's the sweetest, cleverest, most beautiful, most cute-taining"——

"She's a love!"

"And she plays so exquisitely! Such a musician! And she can speak any language!"

The room rang with her praises. "Well, well, now," said Mr. Williamson, with all sorts of visions in his eyes.

"Come up to the Opera to-morrow night," whispered Norman Ballantine, in his ear. "She's sure to be there."

Of course, of course. Ballantine always was a good friend.

"The Opera, that's the place," William-son found himself murmuring the next morning when he awoke. It annoyed him to discover what an impression all this talk had made upon him. It was absurd to be thinking about a girl he didn't even know—absurd.

He strolled out of his hotel determined to dismiss her from his mind, and then found himself gazing at every woman who passed him, and wondering if each one might not be the loveliest, nicest, most beautiful girl in Denver.

That night he went to the Denver Opera House, where the Metropolitan Opera singers happened to be and settled himself with an air of satisfaction. The orchestra had just struck up. He raised his glasses and studied the house. It was brilliant, lovely girls everywhere.

Norman Ballantine was just behind him.

"Miss Cotter," said the Spokane millionaire, assuming an air of indifference, "—which one is she?"

"Oh, I'm so awfully sorry, old chap, you're destined not to see her this trip after all. Her brother Henry told me to-day she had gone East with her mother, left this afternoon, quite suddenly. Yes, oh, yes! Denver will be lost without her, but she'll soon be back, and then"——

The music interrupted them, and it was not until between the acts that he heard the name of Mabel Cotter again. He was introduced to her brother Henry.

"Oh, we're lost," said the young man in the course of conversation, "without Mabel. She's just the very best sister a man ever had, the very best, I assure you. I don't believe there was ever another like her in all the world—so unselfish, such a splendid housekeeper, so clever. You must know her. Yes, she has gone to New York. You're going, you say? What hotel? Oh, the Waldorf. You're going there. How fortunate. Will present yourself—she knows all about you, of course—she'll be delighted."

## THE HUNT FOR THE LOVELIEST OF GIRLS.

To be quite honest, Mr. Williamson hadn't intended to go so soon, but, after all, Denver without the loveliest girl—why, he really began to feel as though he knew her quite well. You see, he had heard so much about her.

Two days later he signed his name on the hotel register, and then said:

"Miss Cotter—or—Miss Mabel Cotter, of Denver—is she here?"

"Miss Cotter—Cotter," the clerk searched his record. "No," he said, "Miss Cotter and Mrs. Cotter left this morning; why, not more than ten minutes ago."

"And where—where did you say they had gone?"

"I didn't say, sir," said the clerk, "for they didn't leave any address."

"To look for a woman you don't know in New York is like hunting for a needle in a haystack," said the millionaire ruefully, and back he went to the lovely girls in the West. As he owns mines in Mexico, British Columbia, Coeur d'Alene and half a dozen other places, he made a long business tour, determined to forget the loveliest, sweetest, cleverest, most beautiful of girls.

He believed he had succeeded when he arrived in Spokane. He was so glad to see his old friends, and they were very cordial in their welcome to him.

It may be that she would never have come into his mind again if—— Yes, there is an "if." The "if" in this case was a nice young girl, named Mabel Michel. Only long weeks she was Mabel Cotter's bridesmaid, and when Mr. Volney Williamson came to call upon her after his long absence from home she was her dearest friend.

"Dear me," she said quite suddenly—it seemed to him so sudden that he nearly lost his customary reserve—"It's such a shame you didn't get back last week. Mabel Cotter was here—I beg your pardon, did you say you knew her?"

"No, no; on the contrary"—he gasped.

"Well, really, you ought to meet her!"

"Nice, is she?" he asked, really trembling.

"Yes, I know—I know"—he said testily.

"Well," cried her friend with flashing eyes, "there isn't a girl in this whole country that's half a match for her."

There in Spokane—she had been there where he could so easily have met her when he was equipped to entertain her so handsomely. The whole city seemed suddenly to be cast into shadow. It was dark and dreary and lonely.

"Where does Miss Cotter happen to be now?" he asked of her friend.

"Well, she was going to Idaho, to Spirit Lake—why, what's the matter?"

Mr. Williamson had started to his feet.

"Strange, isn't it," he said with a nervous smile. "I was just going there—just made up my mind—I mean I made it up yesterday. Yes-yes, I have a share in a mine there, being house there. Strange coincidence, eh?

I was dining not long ago at Sherry's, the guest of a noted poet with wavy hair. Just as we finished soup, he said, "Oh, for the wings of a dove!"

"Order what you like," said I, "but for me, give me the breast of a chicken."

"That boyish-looking woman next door stood for half an hour in her dining room to-day, looking into ours."

"How do you know?"

"Why, I happened to be in our dining-room watching her."

Never lose your temper; remember your husband will never discover you have one until you lose it.

A family jar is never used in preserving the peace.

Men never gossip; they simply mention a name to their female friends and then proceed to listen.

A little girl was taught to close her evening prayer during the absence of her papa with: "Please watch over my papa."

Her papa returned and her mamma blushed when the child added: "And you'd better keep an eye on mamma, too."

Perhaps if I should state that the title of my next book would be "How to Be Happy, Though Married," and request you to get one of them, your answer would be, "No, thanks, I don't care for joke books."

Old Maid—How can I keep this milk from turning sour?

Milkman—Don't look in it.

There is only one real way do play incognegrito. Let me pretend I'm the monkey, and you feed me your cake.—No?

"Have you coffee and doughnuts like your mother used to make?"

"Sure."

"Then give me a piece of pie and a glass of milk."

There was a piece of cold pudding on the lunch table, and mamma divided it between Willie and Josie. Willie looked at his mother's empty plate. "Mamma," he said earnestly, "I can't enjoy my pudding when you haven't any. Take Josie's."

A man went home the other night and found his house locked up. After infinite trouble he managed to gain entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife reading: "I have gone out. Too will find the key on the side of the house."

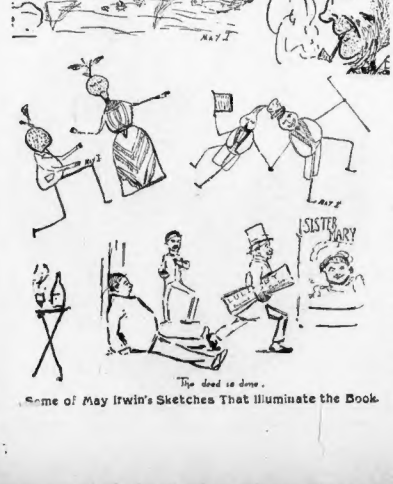
A dyspeptic married man, who had been eating his wife's home cooking for years and years, was compelled to send for the doctor one day to attend to his wife. The doctor advised him to send her to a warmer climate; so the husband went right out to the woodshed and got the axe. He handed it to the doctor and said: "You hit her, Doc; I haven't got the nerve."

A friend of mine saw a sign in a grocer's shop which read "Families supplied," and as he was in need asked for a wife and three children.

*Mr. Volney Williamson.*

*Mrs. Mabel Cotter Williamson.*

## =NY COOK BOOK.



The deed is done.

Some of May Irwin's Sketches That Illuminate the Book.

She—If you were in hard luck would you be willing to work for your board?

He—Yes, if I could find some one to work.

She—Do you believe that thirteen is an unlucky number to have at the table?

He—I do, especially when there is only enough dinner for twelve.

The best way to stop your husband from playing the races is to simply say: "William, if you lose any more money on the ponies I will positively do the cooking myself."

"Really the most surprised man I ever saw was a friend of mine who put his arm"——

"Pulled out a handful of toothpicks?"

"No, sir; matches—not a toothpick in the lot; that's what shocked him."

Husband—That beefsteak isn't cooked to suit me.

Wife—Well, cook it yourself; you didn't marry a cook.

Wife (in the middle of the night)—Get up, John, I think there are burglars in the house.

Husband—Get up yourself, you didn't marry a policeman.

A small boy rushed into a drug store and excitedly called for some liniment and cement. When asked why he desired them both at once, he said nervously, "Pa hit ma with a cup."

Oh, no. I like travelling—good-by. I—oh—if I see your friend, Miss Cotter, I'll give her your regards—love—yes, of course, of course"——

He would catch the evening train! Mr. Williamson decided that on his way back to the house. He had an hour, ample time, and besides he must see his sister at once. He hadn't realized how absolutely necessary this was to his happiness till this moment.

He was at last on the train speeding to Spirit Lake. A telegram had informed his sister that he was coming and she was at the station waiting to welcome him. He possessed himself in patience until they reached the house, and then just as he was thinking how he could best speak of the loveliest of lovely girls, Mrs. Nelson said:

"Oh, how I do wish that beautiful Miss Cotter were still here!"

"Beautiful who?"

"Oh, the loveliest girl, a perfect dream—beautiful—adorable—so clever—plays like a seraph exquisitely—a cultivated—charming"——

"Oh, I know, I know"——

"You can't know! She says she has never met you"——

"But I've heard of her!"

"Nothing but good, I'll warrant! A lovelier, sweeter creature never lived!"

"Nothing but superlative good!" cried Mr. Williamson.

"Well, I've told her all about you"——

"Does she want to meet me?" he interrupted.

"Yes, oh, yes, because I told her you were the dearest"——

"Where is she?"

## THE VANISHING VISION.

"Why, she has gone to Mexico, the City of Mexico, with her mother and sisters."

"Er—ah—that just reminds me—I have important business there, City of Mexico, did you say? I must leave in the morning. I only ran down for the night. She knows all about me, then—I only have to send up my card. Yes, I'll write to you"——

The next morning the Indefatigable millionaire with new hope started off for the City of Mexico. Of course he had business there. Didn't he own mines there? Why, of course, of course.

It did seem to him that the trains ran very slowly and that he missed a great deal of time making his connections; but he consoled himself the end justified and atoned for the means. The loveliest, cleverest, most beautiful girl was waiting for him, or, at least, he was going to her, and some day she would be waiting for him.

It was easy enough to find the Cotters in the City of Mexico. The beautiful American—ai—ai—they were in the hotel—ai—the senorita was there, and the senorita's mother and the senorita's friends. He sent his card to Miss Mabel Cotter and walked into the reception room.

His heart was beating like a schoolboy's. He wondered if he should be able to appear dignified and self possessed. He tried to think what he should say first, when some one said: "This way, this way." He followed blindly through the hall to a private parlor.

There he found two young women, very lovely young women, who assured him politely that they were friends of Miss Cotter and overwhelmed with regrets. Miss Cotter, who had heard so much about him, and who was so anxious to meet him, having just missed him so often, was just now at Aguas Calientes with her mother, who was ill. But she would return—oh, yes, soon, soon.

"You're sure," said the young man, "you're sure she exists"

"Oh, very sure," answered the friends, laughing. "Wait till you see her, she is the loveliest, dearest"——

"I know, I know," he interrupted, "that's the reason, I'm afraid she's a myth. I'm afraid she isn't real"——

"You must tell her so."

"I'll telegraph," said Mr. Williamson desperately, "and ask her."

And over the wires a few moments later he sent this: "Are you a myth—am I to meet you?"

To describe the meeting that took place of a few hours later would be impossible. In the first place, Miss Cotter and Mr. Williamson were alone. But when the other the dearest brother that ever happened, she members of the family joined them, when friends saw them together, when they were seen driving and walking together, grad ually every one realized that Mr. William son agreed that the adjectives he had heard used to qualify the name of Mabel rate thousandfold. Denver has ever seen. And Cotter were not in the least superlative—on her wedding day early this month the they were merely admirably judicious—all very wedding bells seemed to ring out a blessing upon lovely, sweet, beautiful, clever, witty, intelligent, good, kind, generous, adorable Mabel Cotter, the bride of Volney Williamson, the Spokane mining millionaire.

Thus it came about that a very few weeks after Miss Cotter met Mr. Williamson she was busy ordering gowns of every kind and mode for one of the most elabo-

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# Picturesque Career of Little Evelyn Nesbit--Most Talked-of Woman in America.

WHEN Artist Charles Dana Gibson drew his famous sketch of Evelyn Nesbit and called it "The Eternal Question" he named it very well—for it will probably remain an eternal question with the public as to whether Evelyn Nesbit is the wife of Harry K. Thaw or whether she is not. The wealthy Thaw family of Pittsburg, and the good people of Pittsburg generally, believe the little artist's model is Mrs. Thaw. People also believe that persuasive measures are being taken to settle whatever claims the new Mrs. Thaw may have, dissolve the marriage silently and end the affair.

Meanwhile little nineteen-year-old Evelyn Nesbit stands revealed as the most conspicuous young woman of her years in America—in rapid leaps she has sprung from a boarding-house keeper's daughter to all the comforts and luxuries of millions; servants, furs, jewels, automobiles and the $2,000 "royal suite" on the ocean liner which brought the little model back from Europe the other day.

Evelyn Nesbit, a 12-Year-Old Schoolgirl Going to the Pittsburg Public Schools.

Photo of Little Evelyn at Nine Years.

*"Pamlico," the Fashionable Boarding School in New Jersey Miss Nesbit Upset.*

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*Evelyn Nesbit Posed for an "Art Photograph."*

*Miss Nesbit in Street Costume.*

## Chapter I.

### The Little Snapshot That Started Her Face on Its Fortune

"OH, mister, take my picture, please!"

A Pittsburg photographer happened to hear a little girl pipe to him this plea in an August afternoon seven years ago as he was passing down Cedar avenue, in Allegheny City, in Pennsylvania, with his small camera.

He was suddenly struck by the appeal in her voice, and turning around he saw a little child with curls down her back run out from one of the boarding houses.

She was extremely pretty, with the prettiness of youth. She had a childish wealth of lovely hair and a little gown the waistband of which seemed rather to reach her shoulders than her knee caps of a pair of very little slim legs. She wore little black stockings. She was twelve then. She so attracted the local photographer that he took her picture and that photograph is printed for the first time to-day on this page. It was, one might say, the first chapter in the photographic history of Miss Evelyn Nesbit.

In this newspaper there was printed four years ago a beautiful picture of the same little girl, who had been photographed in her simple little frock and stockings. She was then an artist's model, and so beautiful that she was worthy of most artistic distinction. Then began the amazing whirl of events in this little girl's life which have led up to the recent episodes that have made Evelyn Nesbit the most talked of young woman in America.

## Chapter II.

### The Professional Beginning of the Little Beauty's Face.

Nineteen years ago Evelyn Nesbit was born in Pittsburg. She was the daughter of W. Scott Nesbit, a lawyer, and until she was fifteen lived in the simple fashion of the American middle-class family. She went to the public schools, and was just an average everyday pupil, attracting no attention for either especial brightness or for dullness.

At fifteen the wonderful regularity of her features and her striking brunette coloring had already begun to challenge attention on the streets of Pittsburg.

When W. Scott Nesbit died his widow kept a lodging house in Allegheny City. Later Mrs. Nesbit and her son and daughter moved to New York. Their income was small and Mrs. Nesbit made all her daughter's gowns. They were extremely simple, but becoming, and those who knew the girl in those early days, before her meteoric career, recall that the plain little gowns set off her girlish beauty even better perhaps than do the velvets and moleskins she is wearing this season.

The tiny family income was not enough for their needs and the girl became a model. She attracted the attention of Stanford White, the famous New York architect, who was instantly charmed by the loveliness of her face, and he called on several theatrical managers and asked for their interest to help the little girl to succeed.

She wanted to earn money, and she had been advised to go on the stage.

For a short time she was with "Florodora."

Then she joined the cast of "The Wild Rose," and it was she with whom Miss Marie Cahill had this diverting bit of dialogue:

"What beautiful dark eyes you have, my child!"

"I got them from my father, thank you."

"Humph!" said Miss Cahill, turning on her heel. "You needn't thank me."

It was when Miss Nesbit was seeking a theatrical engagement that her mother said to a manager:

"You have no idea how that child is annoyed by the attentions of men, especially of a man named Thaw. Why, the other day the porter came to the door and said there was a Steinway grand piano in the back yard, waiting to be unloaded. He said: 'It's from Mr. Harry Thaw, mum, for Miss Evelyn Nesbit. Here's the card.' I ordered that piano back to the factory. He sent her two dozen pairs of the finest silk stockings ever made, and we sent them back."

During her engagement with "The Wild Rose" Mr. Thaw's attentions, unwelcome at that time, continued.

He followed the girl as a shadow.

At that time, too, she professed to look upon him with aversion. Was she a coquette?

Just between the discovery of a face that was making her fortune and Mr. Harry Thaw's infatuation for the little girl, there is a bit of hiatus in her history. Anyway, it was decided to send the little model to a finishing school. It was determined to politely metamorphose the charming chrysalis into a butterfly.

## Chapter III.

### How Evelyn Astounded a Fashionable Boarding School with Stories of Gay Life.

The fashionable girls' school at Pompton, N. J., founded by Mrs. Henry C. de Mille, was selected.

The prospectus is most exclusive. The pupils are limited to twenty-five. The butterfly was hatched, to bask for a while in a pure atmosphere of God's sunshine, green fields and all the glorious surroundings of that beautiful garden spot of New Jersey.

Here little Miss Evelyn joined in the athletic sports for which the school was famous, under the tuition of Mr. William B. de Mille, the son of the principal, and was instructed in all the polite arts of womanhood, rowed upon the lake and smiled upon the little fry, the village youths and beaux of her schoolmates.

She was quite the most interesting girl among the twenty and five.

The young ladies secretly gathered in Evelyn's room at night, listened in wondering silence to her stories of gay life which they had never before heard of—dreamed of—of stage life, artists' studios, masquerade balls and wine suppers. The fashionable young women looked upon Evelyn as a strange but fascinating creature who had come from some unknown world.

At first it was not realized that an artists' model had crept into the school, but Evelyn's tales of triumphs, confided to one or two confidantes in real schoolgirl fashion, began to be whispered around the place, and the frequent visits of Harry K. Thaw to Evelyn Nesbit at "Pamlico" came to the ears of some of the young ladies in the school drawing room, although suitable for the greenroom, possibly, were most lamentably out of place at "Pamlico."

The situation was most distressing.

The principal—to whom one of the young ladies had gone and confessed in an inquiring way—said:

"It is impossible!

Due to an indignation meeting of the pupils, Mr. Harry Thaw was asked to cease his visits to "Pamlico." The pupils refused tearfully to repeat his "little" tales even to the principal.

Then began an investigation of Miss Evelyn.

It got to be pretty well understood at this time that little Evelyn's schooldays were nearing a close or that the other pupils would retire in a body. Poor little Evelyn had become to be regarded as something so different from the other girls—her reckless expenditure of money and carelessness about the loss of some jewelry amounting to many thousand dollars, and the bon-bons and flowers literally showered upon her.

At this time Evelyn Nesbit became very seriously ill. It was whispered everywhere: "Evelyn is sick. Evelyn is going to die.

Harry Thaw was telegraphed for and came out in an automobile, driven like a whirlwind, with Dr. Bull, the great specialist, and assistants and two nurses.

Miss Evelyn was already under the kind, skillful care of the "Pamlico" visiting physician. An immediate operation for appendicitis was necessary, and Miss Nesbit hovered between life and death.

Just before the operation Harry K. Thaw threw himself on his knees at the little schoolgirl's bedside, kissed her tiny hands and grovelled on the floor in most acute mental distress.

Weeks passed and Miss Evelyn slowly, slowly recovered her health and strength.

Everything that money could procure still was showered on her.

Huge boxes of roses arrived daily.

Every conceivable dainty to tempt her appetite was offered her.

When Spring opened she was able to be moved. An ambulance from Dr. Bull's sanitarium in Forty-second street came to "Pamlico" and took Evelyn Nesbit away, an almost lifeless butterfly.

As the ambulance moved away and Evelyn Nesbit turned her eyes on the school, who shall say what her feelings were when she surveyed for the last time the scene of her only "boarding school" existence?

There was a lull after much inquietude in the young ladies' school.

## Chapter IV.

### Her Face and His Fortune.

After Miss Nesbit had left school and Dr. Bull's sanitarium her beautiful face again was on exhibition for the delectation of the public. She had resumed her occupation as a model, and in one of Charles Dana Gibson's double-page drawings, "The Eternal Question," which appeared in Collier's Weekly, in May, 1903, you may see Her Self.

It has been regarded as one of Mr. Gibson's distinct triumphs.

Be that as it may, it was Evelyn Nesbit to the life—the little nose and Cupid's bow mouth, the round, girlish face and fluffy, tossed-up dark hair, and the gem of it all—her best feature—the liquid, dark eyes raised in childish appeal.

In fairness to herself, it must be said that Evelyn Nesbit never posed as Trilby did for the altogether.

She is now of medium height and willowy with tiny hands and feet; her skin is dark and inclined to sallowness, and although her mother was an exquisite needlewoman and fashioned her gowns with most consummate skill and taste, it was really her face that allured always.

After the close of her engagement with "The Wild Rose" company, in which she gave little promise of advancement, came her trip to Europe. She and her mother made the journey together, but while abroad she and her mother quarrelled. Mrs. Nesbit said that at last her daughter was accepting the attentions of "that odious man Thaw," and that she was done with her forever. Mrs. Nesbit returned to Pittsburg and married again and her daughter remained abroad, travelling with Harry K. Thaw, and, she alleges, a woman companion.

A little more than a year ago she returned to New York alone.

"Harry Thaw has all my jewels," she said to an intimate friend. "He took them from me because he was afraid I was going to leave him. I left him because I was afraid of him. Certain women came to me in Paris and told me of his cruelty. They said he beat them with whips. One day he said to me: 'Have you ever been whipped?' I told him I had not. He said: 'You ought to be whipped,' and I was frightened and came home."

Friends secured an engagement for her with

# Astonishing New Chapters in the Eventful Life of the 19-Year-Old Artists' Model.

*Miss Nesbit in Art Poses.*



IN PAMLICO SCHOOL ATHLETIC SWEATER.

## "THE ETERNAL QUESTION"

*—Charles Dana Gibson's Famous Sketch of Evelyn Nesbit Published in Collier's Weekly.*

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[illegible] to mother,' but she remained only [illegible] with the company. Thaw had followed her to this country and persuaded her to [illegible] to America on New [illegible] from the Continent. [illegible] Mr. Thaw refused to right [illegible] Nesbit's social [illegible] Metropolitan Miss Nesbit had [illegible] newspaper people a chase [illegible] during most family troubles [illegible] District Attorney.

### *Chapter V.*

### Reading of the Will with Much Unwritten History.

[illegible] was a sad little party that gathered in [illegible] room recently [illegible] Fifth [illegible] when the family [illegible] and testament of [illegible] Thaw, who made millions [illegible] and other members of the [illegible] now or once have been spending at a portieres leading to her mistress's private parlor as she said:

"Mr. Harry, in New York"

"Tell him I do not wish to talk with him. He has my letter. That will explain," said the lady of many millions, who but a few short years before had prevailed peremptorily upon [illegible] to [illegible] over the phone, might have no fortune of which he had for the time been deprived by his father.

And now she indignantly refused to talk with him even over the wire!

Why?

Harry K. Thaw had come down the gangplank from the Red Spoon steamer Red Star Kelvin Saal. That was in fact, and he had not heeded the oft-repeated command of his father, who did not like that his money should be fed out at such a lavish rate. But the will seemed like [illegible] years of life on almost [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before him, and he went to his room and wept tears of pain, anger, and, perhaps, a few of repentance.

And then came the mother. She who had been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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# MYSTERIOUS MURDERER WHO HIDES AMONG THE GRAVE STONES

Miss Alma Steingeweg, the Pretty Telephone Girl Murdered in "Lovers' Lane," Cincinnati.

## Cincinnati Baffled by a Strangely Cunning Murderer Who Has Killed Three Young Girls, Carefully Leaving False Clues Behind.

THE most painstaking search for clues to the mysterious murderer of the three young Cincinnati women whose mutilated bodies have been found in secluded cemeteries near the public imagination baffled. In every case the murder seemingly marked such crime with what would seem to be unpardonable errors. there were the after-spinning run down and exploded leaving the public more and more perplexed.

It is common on the supposition for an murderer to leave some evidence that may be found whereby skill or some investigation may lead to the identity of the murderer. This is true of bodies found in the water, and much more so of those found on the land, even in well-kept cities. In this case there were three bodies in which the crimes were committed in a spirit of a large city and the bodies were found and identified a few hours after death.

Yet the detectives and police find the clues so unusual and confusing that they are at a loss to understand. No arrests have been made. Two theories have been advanced, but they do not explain the mystery. Some think the murderer is doing the work for some secret order that exacts vengeance on any one.

Hence search is made for men who have been attacking Miss Lulu Mueller, the sister of Miss Mueller, and who have been arrested in his attempts, and who have been released because of lack of evidence.

Why [illegible] is another theory, that with an enemy [illegible] whose [illegible] has sworn to kill him to murder [illegible] and [illegible] in the case of the [illegible] girls.

### THE CASE OF MARY M'DONALD.

At 6 o'clock in the morning of Monday April 11 Miss Mary McDonald was found lying, dead, near the tracks of the Big Four Railroad, in West Lawn, three miles from the city limits.

The engineer of a slow freight train saw the girl's body between [illegible] and the opposite track. He stopped his engine, and the train crew went to her assistance. The woman's left leg was severed at the knee, her face was terribly mangled, her hair was matted with blood. The engineer blew the whistle as a signal to [illegible] The police ambulance arrived in an hour and took the dead girl to the hospital. She was rushed [illegible] but [illegible] and murmur a few [illegible] unheeded on the table.

It was thought by the authorities that the case was [illegible] They investigated [illegible]

Some of the [illegible] which had been over the [illegible] the body lying along [illegible] The [illegible] was found between the tracks. A few moments [illegible] was looked at the [illegible] and there was a [illegible] thing under which it became there was blood on the [illegible] of both tracks. The [illegible] body and [illegible] lying with one [illegible] and had [illegible] been [illegible] The [illegible] not [illegible] count for [illegible] the face and the injury [illegible] with a [illegible] and [illegible] blood on the [illegible] back and [illegible]

Miss Mary McDonald [illegible] had been a domestic [illegible] went Miss [illegible] at No. 24 [illegible] She was [illegible] two years. [illegible] night and [illegible] a few friends. [illegible] and [illegible] were gone.

Yet several [illegible] which passed [illegible] the [illegible] they had seen [illegible] with a [illegible] man, [illegible] thought. They said the man was [illegible] but [illegible] photograph [illegible] They [illegible] throw up [illegible] and [illegible] The aid was [illegible] but [illegible] head up, as [illegible]

The [illegible] was [illegible] for [illegible] he had a [illegible] that passed down [illegible] eyes. He [illegible] and wore [illegible] toward [illegible] and [illegible] to have been [illegible] work to suggest the girl.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stegner, [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible] said that [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] of the place where the body was found. She boarded the car about 10:30 Saturday evening, and had about the locality were investigated, and taken no notice at that time, they thought, two men [illegible] At the hospital the smell of alcohol was [illegible] pelled in the breath and the neck of her [illegible] dress seemed to have been saturated with whiskey.

The authorities decided that the girl had come to her end by accident caused by her intoxication. They made some efforts to find her drunken companion and then let the matter drop. The fractured skull, the mutilated face, the blood on both tracks [illegible] were done by the engine. The drunken companion was, in their opinion, only an incident that veiled the [illegible] theory.

A railroad man who investigated on his own account said that early that Sunday morning there were marks of the man's feet at the telegraph pole, but two hours later when he brought a policeman [illegible] at the footprints they had been carefully obliterated. The railroad man thought some one had done it with a large stone, which showed signs of having been [illegible] used lately and had made up for it.

### THE CASE OF LILY MUELLER.

The circumstances over Miss M'Donald's death had died away and almost been forgotten when another unexplainable crime was found. On the morning of October 2 Lily Mueller, a girl fifteen years old, was found [illegible] and mutilated at a spot near where [illegible] tragedy occurred.

The [illegible] was known as "Lovers' Lane." It [illegible] a [illegible] back [illegible] night, as [illegible] the former case the body was found [illegible] It was not far from the [illegible] tracks [illegible] from there by a [illegible] road. The body lay in a clump of weeds, the face and [illegible] mutilated in [illegible] as Miss M'Donald's were.

The girl had been dead several hours. The [illegible] said Accident and thought she had been thrown part of the way by the [illegible] and crawled or staggered the rest of the way herself before death overtook her. They stated several reasons why this was known to have happened. However, an autopsy was made, with the following results:

The girl's skull was found to be crushed on the right upper side from the back of the left to the temple. The weapon was cut [illegible] in a line almost above the centre of the skull and the [illegible] of [illegible] caused [illegible] and the brain to [illegible] left [illegible] to an extent that would [illegible] It must have been [illegible]

The [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] teeth were [illegible] and [illegible] teeth were [illegible] There was a scalp [illegible] on the left side of the head.

[illegible] Cheery was at once [illegible] and the girl's [illegible] up to [illegible] the [illegible] who were raised.

It was known that she had left her home [illegible] at 6 o'clock to meet Frank Fassman, a young Cincinnati man to whom she was said to be engaged. Fassman said the first [illegible] to have been at "Lovers' Lane," but that he was detained in town and [illegible] not know of the matter until next day [illegible] was [illegible]

A [illegible] was known to have been parties [illegible] to Miss Mueller at the time [illegible] Mr. Fassman. It became evident that the deed was committed by a stranger.

A thorough search of the vicinity of "Lovers' Lane" [illegible] the old Spring Grove cemetery, which extends to Spring Grove avenue. It is a wild spot, and for a [illegible] is almost [illegible] surrounded with several [illegible] upon it. [illegible] [illegible]

In a little [illegible] the [illegible] was found a pair [illegible] and a [illegible] shoes, and in a [illegible] the imprint of a bare foot. The [illegible] of the foot were of the same size. The [illegible]

Blood was found on the sidewalk near the [illegible] and a trail of broken weeds and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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# Evening Dresses BY MR. OSBORN

CREATOR OF FASHIONS FOR THE FASHIONABLE WOMEN OF AMERICA

MISS LOUISE PHOTO BY WHITE & WYNNE

Spangles the newest, smartest decoration upon evening gowns.

Sleeves no longer essentially important upon dresses for evening wear.

Draped bodices and full skirts the rule for this season.

Lavish display of jewels as decorations on evening gowns.

Filmy soft materials and flowered silks new and most smart.

Fetching little slippers must match evening gowns. Popularity of applique lace, silver gauze and embroidered designs for evening gowns.

C.—Young girl's gown of white chiffon trimmed with taffeta ruffles.

D.—One of the ruffled styles of evening gowns.

A—Smart evening gown of pink chiffon over cream colored Taffeta.

B.—Newest Novelty, gown of snuff colored net spangled with gold and silver.

GOWNS for evening wear are, in respect to skirts, so different that they may be almost placed in two classes—the gown with the plain skirt and that with a very elaborate one.

So far as materials are concerned there is quite a choice between the exquisite flowered silks that make one dream of flowers in springtime and the new and smart gown sewn over with spangles, pearls and diamonds until it looks like a robe woven for Aphrodite of sea foam and sunshine.

Of all the new styles for evening gowns this spangled robe is smartest. Upon this spangles are not scattered broadcast, but are elaborated in floral and other designs. This style is preferred to the simple spangled net, as a decorative pattern follows the embroidery vogue of the hour.

One of the newest, smartest materials for evening gowns is a fine silver net embroidered over with flowers of silver gauze, while a great novelty at present is snuff colored brown net spangled with gold and silver. This makes up a perfectly beautiful gown.

Other popular materials for wear in the evening are liberty satins, nets, chiffons and gauzes. A woman's selection of materials for a gown depends upon the amount she can afford, and she may be guided in a general way to select flimsy, soft fabrics and make them up smartly. An inexpensive elephanese material may be built along the lines of the gowns illustrated, and so be just as new and smart in cut and make as a dress of the most extravagant fabrics.

As to color, white is more worn than anything else, but there is a strong tendency this season to wear bright colors in evening as well as day gowns. Favorite colors at present are pale blue and pale green in various tints.

Where materials are flowered, in the lovely garlands and loose sprays of blossoms that are so popular, the ground of the fabric—which is preferably taffeta—is in white, cream or pearly tints. Upon such a background the flowers appear to float in all the beauty of natural color and form. So artistic in the printing in these designs that rose petals have all the velvety softness of nature, while being really woven in and not painted upon the silk. A popular way in which to make up this sort of silk is with a draped, pointed bodice and a full skirt with a front of lace or chiffon trimmed across the bottom with lace.

Necks are made round, square or V-shape, according to the style most becoming to the wearer.

It is important to know what mode of decolletare is most suited to the poise of the throat and contour of the neck, as the charm of these is either enhanced or detracted from by the style of decolletage worn.

### In Cut Smart Evening Gowns Show a Variety in Decolletage.

A very fashionable note in evening gowns is the quaint little 1830 tucker, which is put into nearly every gown and is popular for day as well as evening wear.

Some gowns have a great deal of lace upon the bodices and others very little or none at all. In this connection I would like to say that a "perfect rage" exists for point applique lace. The revival of one of the finest and most beautiful of old laces is such that practically every evening gown and day dressed as well have a bit of it somewhere. Fine and flimsy varieties of lace have this season supplanted other kinds in favor for use upon evening gowns, and owners of this style of rare old lace are rejoicingly getting out their stores.

Practically all evening bodices are draped and fitted, but some are soft and loose to the top of the high colstare worn with them.

As to skirts, flounces are shown by some and worn by some. Personally, I am an enemy to the flounced skirt. Flounces destroy the lines of the figure, and are ungraceful and unbecoming. It is all very well to protest that some women have no figures to be destroyed. Every woman has some sort of form to build upon, and with judgment and proper handling such forms can be made so attractive as to make Nature ashamed of herself for not having done better in the first instance and not left all the work to Art.

I may add in relation to flounces that I never use them, if I can avoid it.

A very marked feature about evening gowns this season is the absence of elongated sleeves. Last year the greatest attention was paid to sleeve draperies and arrangements, and the sleeve practically dominated the bodice and often the entire costume.

All this has been done away with. The sleeve has been suppressed. If one is worn it is small, close and unobtrusive—a tight fitting, insignificant little thing. For the rest, strands of jewels across the arm or shoulder take the place of sleeves, and these carry out the design upon the dress if that is spangled.

With evening gowns a great many jewels are worn; in fact, a woman may wear all she possesses. Notwithstanding this latitude in the use of jewels, these should always harmonize with the dress worn if one would be really smart.

### The Marked Absence of Important Sleeves.

Slippers play an important part in an evening costume, for they must always match the gown both in color and decoration.

Trains are worn by few. The new gowns are made without trains or with such short ones that they scarcely deserve the name. Evening dresses are dancing length, or drag a bit upon the floor all around. It would look decidedly odd to tark a long train to one of the very full skirts of the present day, whose spreading hems demand an almost equal length all around.

Figure A shows a charming gown of pink chiffon over cream colored taffeta. The skirt is very full and is gathered to the belt with a plain front panel, decorated on each side by three clusters of lace in graduated sizes. Point d'Alencon lace is gathered in a bunch below the upper edge and adorned with a bunch of dainty chiffon roses in soft shades of pink. The lace hangs in a dimy pendant from each bunch of roses. This charming trimming is carried out in two rows of longer lace pendants around the lower part of the skirt, with the second row touching the edge of the skirt and the ends of the top row of pendants hanging between the tops of the bottom row. The fitted bodice is draped over with chiffon and comes in a deep point in front. [illegible] skirt. The [illegible] fashions at one side with those on the other side, making a charming little [illegible] decolletage is [illegible] to which [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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# The Gold Slipper Prize.

Miss Ida L. Maclagan, Berlin Ont. and Her Foot.

Mrs. Martha Joan Hooker, Milwaukee, Wis. and Her Foot.

Foot of Miss Lettie Edwards, New York City.

Foot of Mrs. Jane Dill, Ligonier, Ill.

Foot of Mrs. Ollie MacIntosh, Newark, N. J.

Miss Nelle Lutz, Wabash, Ind.

EVERY STATE, almost every city, in the United States and every province in Canada is actively represented in the contest for the solid gold slipper to be presented by the Hearst newspapers to the owner of the smallest, prettiest and most perfectly formed foot.

Several photographs of exceedingly dainty and nicely formed feet were published in this paper last Sunday, together with exact life-size reproductions of foot tracings. To-day a few more of the photographs submitted by contestants from Wabash, Ind.; Newark, N. J.; Herlin, Ontario, Canada; Ligonier, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New York City and Chicago, Ill., are published. They serve to indicate three things. First, the widespread interest in the gold slipper contest, secondly, that remarkably small and pretty feet are by no means confined to one locality, as the judges have already beseech of America to the practical exclusion of all the remainder and thirdly, that the contest is going to be very close and exciting.

The solid gold slipper prize will not necessarily be awarded to the very smallest foot. The prize winner must combine smallness with graceful proportions, perfection of formation and all those fine points which, in the opinion of the judges, contribute to the perfectly ideal foot. This has already been explained for the benefit of any who may have hesitated to enter the competition before, but under the most prohibitory that the very small est foot wins the prize. Every woman above course, not eligible as contestants.

**Each contestant is asked to adhere to the rules governing the contest.**

With a shoemaker's rule or an ordinary tape measure carefully take the exact dimensions of your left foot, the length from back of heel to tip of toe, and the breadth across the heel and across the ball of the foot.

Then place your bare foot on a sheet of plain white paper and with a pencil carefully trace around the outline of your foot.

Beneath the tracing write your name and address, the dimensions of your left foot, your age, your exact height and the size of shoe you wear.

Unless contestants are perfectly willing to do so, they need not send in their exact age in years, months and days. If they prefer, they can simply write "between 20 and 24," or "between 27 and 30," or whatever their age may be.

A photograph of yourself and one of your left foot, barefooted or in its shoe, will possibly assist the judges in arriving at a decision. These photographs, however, while desirable, are not absolutely essential, and no young woman who cannot send them need hesitate to enter the contest on that account.

When you have obtained all the necessary measurements and the tracing of your foot, and if you like, a photograph of yourself and perhaps of your foot, send it all addressed to

THE GOLD SLIPPER PRIZE,
SUNDAY AMERICAN-JOURNAL-EXAMINER,
P. O. Box 2206, New York City.
Or P. O. Box 221, Boston, Mass.
Or Drawer V, Chicago, Ill.
Or Examiner, Los Angeles, Cal.
Or Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

WE REGRET THAT WE CANNOT RETURN PHOTOGRAPHS SUBMITTED IN THIS COMPETITION.

The age of nineteen who has a small and well-formed foot should become a contestant without delay, as the judges have already begun their work of passing on the merits of the foot photographs and tracings received to date. In order to facilitate this, the contestants are invited to give the fullest particulars regarding the size and general formation of their feet. It is not necessary to forward shoes and slippers, as several children and undermized people are, of course, not eligible as contestants.

The competition is only for women of nineteen years and upward. Little


## What do YOU do after School hours

Every boy can turn his spare time after school hours on Friday and on Saturday into money. Every boy can earn as much as $25.00 a week or more in this way. The work is easy. No capital required to start—we supply everything necessary to make money right from the start SELLING

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

If you wish to try it all that is necessary is to write us a letter and we will furnish ten copies of magazines free of charge, to be sold at 5 cents each. After that whatever you require at wholesale price. We will also send you a booklet written by some of the boys telling how they work.

$300 IN CASH TO BOYS WHO DO GOOD WORK EACH MONTH

The Curtis Publishing Company
128 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

# FREE!

## Handsome Fur Scarf

Send your name and address and we will send you at once 24 pieces of our new swell art Jewelry consisting of Hatpins, Perfumed Amulets and Soil Chains, all to come as premiums for $2.40 collected, and we will immediately send you, absolutely free, this

## Handsome Fur Scarf

It is over 48 inches long, made from Black Baltic Seal, has six Heavy Tails, is warm and dressy, and is the very popular style which the illustration shows, and we know you will be more than pleased with it. It is an elegant fur and thoroughly good scarf, well worth a good deal more than the premium we give it for. Remember the premium scarf is all fur stores in Boston charge $5 for a scarf like this, and this scarf is similar in appearance to a scarf selling for $15.00. The only reason we can afford to give it away is that we have bought the complete stock of a leading manufacturer who has gone out of business and was in order to raise cash has sold it for. This is the only reason we are able to give you such an expensive premium. We hope that you will take advantage of our offer at once without delay. This is an extraordinary offer and cannot be duplicated by any other concern. Your credit is good with us, and we trust you with the Jeweled Hatpins, Perfumed Amulets and Art Brooches, until you sell them. Address

FRIEND SUPPLY CO.
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## Life Size Doll FREE

2½ FEET HIGH.

Here is a Chance to get a Big Doll! I want to tell every little girl reader of this paper that on and after this date I will give away absolutely free a large size doll, 2½ feet high, with curly golden hair, eyes that open and close, and dressed in the latest fashion. It is an elegant doll, and is known to dealers as a Parisian Doll. Don't delay a minute, but write at once and tell your mother about this offer. I feel absolutely sure she will be glad to help you get this doll, for I am going to make it easy for her to get it for you. All you have to do is to write me and I will send you 25 of my Gold Crown Perfume Vials to sell at 10 cents each. When sold send me the money and I will send you the doll, all charges prepaid. When I send the doll I will also send you a Ring or Gold Watch, whichever you may select from my premium list, which I will send you with the doll, all prepaid. When sold send me the money for the perfume and I will send you the Doll, all charges prepaid. Write me to-day and I will send you 25 Vials; 2½ feet high.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

Upon sent us the money with the one we are offering the Talcum we will send you a beautiful, graceful Doll Parasol, which is a beauty. Be sure to write for 25 vials to-day.

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MOST POPULAR DOLL MADE

## MAGIC LANTERN FREE

fitted with double telescope crystal lenses, made of brass and nickel plated, handsomely designed, the metal proof, quick acting, parts with all fitting perfectly. Will throw a large, bright, clear picture. Is easily operated. Every lantern is complete with 12 views, and you the Magic Lantern all complete on receipt of only

FRIEND SUPPLY CO., 30-32 Portland Street, Dept. 2105, Boston, Mass.

## WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF A FRENCH PRIEST.

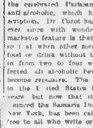
Paris, November 12.—Four years ago a French Canadian priest of Quebec and Dr. Xavier Cloud, the celebrated Parisian alienist, a recipe for an anti-alcoholic, which he called the Samaria prescription. Dr. Cloud has been experimenting with ever since with wonderful results. Its most remarkable feature is that it is tasteless and odorless so that when other means fail, it can be given to food or drink without the patient's knowledge and in from two to five weeks a thoroughly cured and effected all alcoholic beverages taking on that they become revolting. The prescription has been known in the United States in a small way for several years, but now that its success has been so proven the Samaria Prescription Co. of 1267 Broadway, New York, has been called to go the prescription free to all who write or call. The treatment is already been adopted in Canada by the W. C. T. U. and the Charitable Catholic Congregations.

## FREE GOLD WATCH and CHAIN.

from Ward and Rose for Gentlemen's Amer can movement, 20 years warranted, 20 hunting case with raised gold engraved, with a handsome gold plated chain, which is worth $5 to $10 in any retail store. We will give this watch and chain absolutely free to any one who will sell only 20 packages of our Gold Crown Perfume at 10 cents a package. Write us to-day and we will send you the Perfume postpaid. When sold send us the money and we will send you the Watch and Chain postpaid. Address

COLUMBIA PERFUME CO.,
Dept. 40, East Boston, Mass.

## FREE GOLD WATCH FREE



Is a solid gold case, guaranteed 20 years, with a handsome gold plated chain, in appearance to watch worth $25.00. We will give this watch and chain absolutely free to any one who will sell only $2.00 worth of our Perfume at 10 cents a bottle, and answer correspondence with a one cent stamp. Write us to-day and we will send you the Perfume postpaid. When sold send us the money and we will send you the Watch and Chain, all charges prepaid. Address

COLUMBIA PERFUME CO.,
Dept. 40, East Boston, Mass.

## Sunday American-Journal-Examiner Patterns NOS. 127 & 128

THE secret of the enduring popularity of the shirt waist, or blouse, rests as everybody knows in its utility and attractiveness. Nothing looks prettier than a nicely made and well fitting blouse waist, and nothing will detract more from the wearer's appearance than a waist that doesn't fit. The model may be charming and even well cut and well made, but all these avail nothing if the garment doesn't fit.

For that reason it is always best to have those waists fitted and made to order. In the ready made garment it is very difficult to find a perfect fit. The neck may be too large, the back too wide or the sleeve too short when the best measure is perfect, or the back and right when the best measure is perfect.

As it is not always possible to have your blouse waists made to order by a dressmaker, the best thing to do is to make them yourself at home. With the aid of the Sunday American-Journal-Examiner patterns offered to-day or ten cents each in money or stamps, every woman can very readily make for herself a choice selection of stylish new blouse waists that will look pretty and fit perfectly. It doesn't matter whether you are an experienced and practical dressmaker or not. The directions accompanying the patterns explain fully how much material will be needed, how it is to be cut, hemmed, finished and trimmed.

The mode is illustrated herewith are quite new and have been designed especially for the Sunday American-Journal-Examiner series of patterns. Both are capable of being successfully copied by the home dressmaker.

### The "Seamless" Shirt Waist and a Blouse Waist Easy to Make at Home.

The other waist, No. 128—6220, is capable of several variations. A unique arrangement of straps which pass through slits in the waist and secure in a fetching feature. These openings may be made by buttonhole stitch or by piping. Quite the smartest finish is that of inset work, making the design stand out strong and across the slit. How it will show to good advantage. The fabric is of silk, giving a dressy appearance, but serge, cashmere, cheviot or any of the soft woolens which may be fashionable for the season will be found suitable. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide.

No. 127—6207, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 128—6220, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

**Fill in the blank for the pattern desired, giving name, post office address and size of pattern desired, and mail with ten cents in money or stamps, to**

Blouse Waist Patterns,
P. O. Box 2206,
New York City.

Mail this blank for the Seamless Waist Pattern.

Sunday American-Journal-Examiner Pattern.

No. 127—6207.

Name .....

Address .....

Size.....Inches Bust.

Pattern No. 127—6207, the one with embroidery, is made of the nainsook dimities in one piece, and called the seamless shirt waist. The back may be prettily plain or finished by a box plait. The only seam in the body is the shoulder seam. There is a backward tapering pleat on the shoulder which gives extra fullness over the bust. The disposition of this fullness is optional, as it may be taken up in the tucks or gathers at the shoulder edge. The sleeve is the newest shirt waist style with narrow cuff.

Mail this blank for the Blouse Pattern.

Sunday American-Journal-Examiner Pattern.

No. 128—6220.

Name .....

Address .....

Size.....Inches Bust.


## Consumptives Find Relief in Old Corn Whiskey.

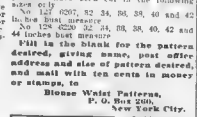
Some interesting experiments covering a period of three years are here made by two leading physicians in Georgia who have made a specialty of certain old fashioned whiskies that years have learned that all corn whiskey distilled by the old-fashioned process and aged for years and contains properties which are specially valuable in treating the bronchial diseases of the lungs. Twelve years ago in both of these physicians' families were afflicted with well-developed lung trouble were given corn whiskey, the results being highly satisfactory. The usages of the disease were promptly stayed and its progress checked in every way.

These experiments have demonstrated the value of corn whiskey the only difficulty being how to obtain the proper article. The average whiskey which is drunken for commercial purposes has no medicinal value whatever. The R. M. Rose Company of Atlanta, who have been distillers for thirty-seven years, position and the best and best of all.

A limited number of five gallon kegs of this celebrated Old Georgia Corn Whiskey is now offered by the above well-known company at the special price of $3.20 per gallon, express prepaid. Five gallons is the smallest quantity that can be shipped. Each keg is packed in a plain box, so that there will be no indication of the contents. Every keg bears the Government stamp, guaranteeing the whiskey to be pure and unadulterated.

There will take pleasure in sending to any address a valuable book containing many interesting facts about whiskey and its use as a medicine. If you will write for it. Address in full The R. M. Rose Co., 77 Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

## SIMPLY COMB IT!



IDEAL HAIR DYEING COMB

called or streaked hair to its natural color of anything gray by simply combing. Most painless. Leaves hair soft and glossy. Perfectly harmless. Instructions simple. Agents wanted. Sample comb by mail, 25c. Circular free.

H. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Dept. 19 W 21st St. N. Y.

## CANDY

$1 FOR A 2-Lb. BOX

of the most delicious chocolates and bonbons for all chocolate lovers. Direct from our make. Delivered Free by Mail, 54 BARCLAY STREET,

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ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

## $1,000 For Pimples.

THINK of it—Would you take $1 000 and let some one put Pimples on your Face and agree to keep them there? Then why not have some one remove them when every person who can read knows that in a short time a Dr. Hobson's Eczema Cure can be cured by it. Woodbury, N. J., Aug. 22d, 1904. Send for full information and 10 ct. box.

## MORPHINE

and all Drug Habits painlessly and permanently cured. The most highly recommended discovery in the world. Write for free book. Dr. Hoffman, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, the late Rev. Dr. Kelly, Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston Roberts, Rev. Dr. Hodges, Rev. Dr. King, of Philadelphia, Mother Prophet of Heaven Mission, Los Angeles, Cal., and thousands of others. Free trial treatment. Booklet sent on receipt of 10c. to pay postage. Address Dr. HOFFMAN CO., 105 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Your Fortune Told Free

BY THE ZODIAC. Astrology reveals your life. Write us and we will send you a sketch of the future of your life and a most interesting book on Astrology, if you send the date of your birth and stamp. Many have found it of great value. Thousands people testify and praise it. Send no money. Address

MAGAZINE OF ASTROLOGY, 30 F William St., N. Y. City.

## BOYS' Names Wanted

The Star Monthly wants names and addresses of bright boys between 10 and 15 years of age. We want to get them interested in our magazine and we are going to make a special offer to introduce it. 100,000 names in our list. Every Boy Reader sends us names of boys in their neighborhood. Address Boys' Department, Star Monthly, Oak Park, Ill.

## FOOTBALL FREE!

BOYS, send to us for 20 packages of Bluine to sell at 10 cents each. When sold send us $2 00 received and we will send you a Regulation Size Rugby Football. Bluine is a bleach for the hair of the best rubber and a strongly sensed preparation. It is warranted to stand by you and will please them. We trust you with the Bluine. Write to-day. No money required. We also give other premiums. We also give other premiums. We also give other premiums

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# OCEAN WRECKS MADE TO TELL THEIR HIDING PLACES AND HELP RESCUE THEMSELVES

## How Sunken Warships and Liners with Their Treasures Are to Be Found and Saved.

EVERY vessel that sinks at sea will mention is the result of two years' study of a romantically practical man who has invented a device by which the new wreck-finding apparatus is to be operated.

The inventor makes this promise to all good faith and feels sure of himself.

The size of the vessel and the depth of the water make little difference.

No matter whether the vessel at the bottom or goes down with a rush, leaving storm or calm below will make no difference with the device.

While the ship is seeking the bottom and the passengers and crew are either escaping or drowning, the ship looks out for its own salvation regardless of the human beings.

The vessel, whether she be a fisherman, a liner or a warship, will go beneath the surface like any other of her kind. But before she has travelled many fathoms, two great buoys will burst from her hull and shoot out of the top of the smoke pipe, or from the boat deck. They will rush for the surface and, carried with it a thin metallic rope, flown in the wake of the sinking ship the line is unwound as fast as the vessel sinks.

When the wreck is to the bottom the inventor of the device claims that the buoys will reach the water's surface. There they remain until some passing vessel sees them and the wrecking ships are notified of the find.

LOCATES AND IDENTIFIES WRECK.

The ship's name is marked on the buoys, thus solving the problems of identification and location of the wrecks.

The wrecking ships will consist of from two to six or eight great barges with steam windlasses, according to the size of the sunken ship. These barges will pick up the buoys and haul in the line. The coil in the bottom of the ship will unwind again until it comes to an end.

Then a chain capable of greater lifting power will follow. At the end of this is a loop of chain formed of huge links, each end is firmly fastened in the keel itself. The small chain is only strong enough to raise this loop to the top of the tube, but not strong enough to lift the ship.

For this purpose a chain as heavy as the loops is lowered along the small chain. When the big chain reaches the loop an automatic device called a clutcher, connects the loop and the descending chain.

In this manner two powerful chains reach from the surface to five points in the very keel of the ship. The next step is to start the steam windlasses and hoist the wreck to the surface. The rest of the work is simple, merely to tow it to some dry dock.

Doubtless the big buoys will be of value in case of disaster as life rafts. But it is not intended to put anything in the way of heads on them, for fear they would catch in the rigging or wreckage and be carried below with the vessel.

WHAT THIS MEANS IN THE WRECKING BUSINESS.

A hundred years ago if a vessel at sea was sunk that was the end of it as far as the world at large was concerned.

Fifty years ago when the powerful going into vessels commenced to take on more value than ever before, more attention was paid to sunken ships and any salvage became of greater moment than ever before. This was not alone caused by the cost of the vessels, but the fact that a derelict in the path of navigation was more or less of a menace to all shipping.

To-day when vessels cruise as much as ever across the seas, the possibility of their sinking especially if they are of vessels makes the sea a very different one of the most important factors to ship owning interests and forms the cause for a enlargement of naval vessels companies that a vessel or million of money.

And now comes a man from the far off west of Alaska with a patent as simple, a practical and as easy adopted that it has never been at a vessel before. The object that he has for his patent up extremely.

Adam W. Johnson is the man, and his invention is the present idea in vogue to ship salvage in a competent, high salaried corps of divers. Even with the aid of these a ship sank in more than 120 feet of water is lost to them, as a diver cannot penetrate further than that and live. With Mr. Johnson's equipment a ship resting at 300 feet below it's level of the sea can be raised as easily as the shoal hampered vessel.

The equipment itself, from Mr. Johnson's estimate, will cost about $1,000 but with one of these on a vessel the insurance rates would be lowered.

WRECKS THAT COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED.

Nowadays when a ship goes down the Government employs the companies that raise it, and as instances of expensive affairs of this kind the cases of the Republic, The Islander and the Caliam are famous. The Islander and the Caliam are pertinent examples. The Rio Janeiro went down inside the Golden Gate in San Francisco Harbor and owing to its being an obvious menace to navigation, every effort was made to raise the derelict as soon as possible. That was in 1900, and at this date, after having spent $225,000, the Government authorities have been unable to even budge the boat.

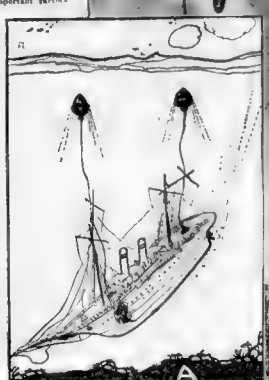
The case of the Islander is even more interesting than the other. Going down in a heavy sea off the Kyak Islands on the coast of Alaska, in 1901, all efforts to raise the ship have proved fruitless. She went down in two hundred feet of water, one and a half miles from shore. The ship contained more than a million dollars in silver and gold dust, and to date, after $2,000 have been spent, the boat is still on the same position as at first.

The Caliam case is more recent, and the Government is in the courts now trying to collect $100,000 at rate of interest for the use of the vessel while it lay at the bottom.

Also went down under peculiar circumstances and the ship's crew were held by the Government pending the investigations instigated by the insurance companies. The Alaska Government and Washington has offered a substantial premium and bonus to any company that would undertake and prove to compete in the raising of the Islander.

If the vessels had been equipped with the apparatus of Mr. Johnson they would have been raised in less than [illegible] after the going down. And [illegible] part of the thing is that it would have cost no more [illegible]

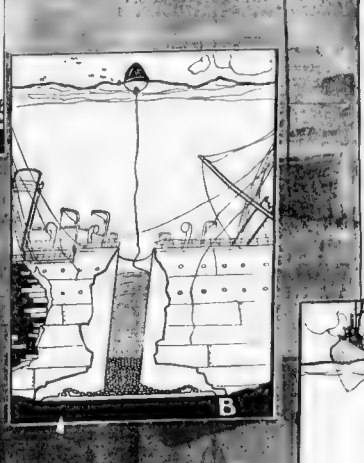
Now [illegible] present war for instance [illegible] vessels of Admiral [illegible] war [illegible] that will never be recovered. With my invention these could have been [illegible] risk of sinking. This invention [illegible] the Governments of [illegible] a way [illegible] the one that takes hold of [illegible] the first [illegible] insuring itself perpetually [illegible] loss of any magnitude [illegible] the fact that most of [illegible] the war vessels [illegible] been lost in the end interest shipping interests in the Russo Jap war, if [illegible] had been raised, at the mere time

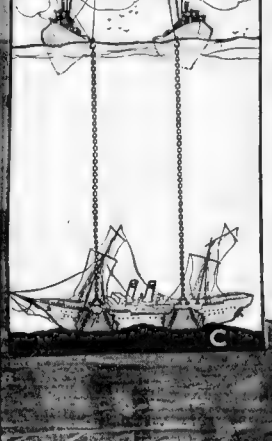


A—How the buoys burst up through the hatch-covers, as the ship sinks down, and carry the lines to the surface.

B—Diagram showing heavy chain at bottom of tube, with lighter chain, rope and buoy above.

C—How the wreck will be pulled to the surface by means of the great chains to her keel.





How a Sunken Ocean Liner Automatically Throws Up to the Surface Buoys Bearing Her Name and Connecting With Chains Coiled Up in Her Hull by Which She Can Be Hauled to the Surface.

The Inventor Adam W. Johnson, of Alaska.

[illegible] floated and renovated would be practically as good as at first, as the materials entering into their construction are such that even a long soaking does them comparatively little damage.

Of course if it seemed likely that the wreck would fall into the enemy's hands her crew could cut the lines to the buoys before she sank.

There is a bill introduced in Congress, that asks five [illegible] means to fit out the [illegible] of the invention so as to insure that they can be saved to the Government even in case of their sinking. This bill, of course, does not specify or put forward any suggestions as to the course to be pursued, as will the present discovery by Mr. Johnson there was nothing to estimate or cover the requirements.

Mr. Johnson is on his way to Washington to put the pens before the Naval Council in the hope that besides such things, and will try the end interest shipping interests in the East [illegible]

## Why Romantic Marriages Are Not Always Happy Ones.

IN a way, romantic marriages may be held up as patterns for the guidance of the unmarried. But they are only patterns, lifeless, inanimate. In some cases they show the strength and purity of true and sincere love, which may or may not lead to uplifting happiness.

We are all in sympathy with the hero who foregoes wealth, position and inheritance to marry the girl he loves, and who has given her heart to him, as well as with the wealthy heir who ignores all parental objections and marries a man of her choice, even though he has real income is not more than $10 a week. And should there be a spice of adventure about the whole affair and if a two young people, seeking that their courtship will never be favorably looked upon, take the matter into their own hands and make a runaway match, we sympathize with them and the more unkind the parents hard names, because they refuse to give their consent to the marriage of as devoted a couple.

But when all is said and done, there is no gainsaying the fact that romantic marriages are extremely risky. Parents mildly object to them because they are well acquainted with the pitfalls of married life, and know that it takes a great deal of love to make it a success under ordinary circumstances. And we put old heads to young shoulders. Romantic marriages will [illegible] safe. But as [illegible] cannot be [illegible] parents have to object as long as [illegible] with whom they are [illegible] and when their objections are [illegible] consent as gracefully as possible to the match and wish the young people every happiness.

If the young [illegible] a fair amount of common sense, and can combine practicability with the love and sentiment of their romance, then [illegible] the marriage will turn out a very happy one, indeed. With a little tact, patience and perseverance they will wear down the opposition of their parents, and the latter, if they are in any way reasonable, will [illegible] anything is to be gained by [illegible] to remain open [illegible] the parents will probably be secretly glad that their opposition of disaster was [illegible]

But also it is to be feared that the greater number of romantic marriages do not end so happily. Of course, parents are [illegible] unreasonable regarding affairs of the heart. They become obstinate in their objections, demand that they shall be obeyed by their children, and refuse to forgive or become reconciled to the marriage which they oppose. Such an attitude, of course, generally makes young people more determined than ever to obtain their heart's desire, and drives them to take their happiness in their own hands and get married without proper consent.

The fruit is often a severe one for their love, however, after the honeymoon is over. Suppose it is the wife's parents who object to the marriage, there are times when she feels the estrangement very keenly, and she [illegible] to summon all the love she has for her husband to her aid to prevent herself regretting the marriage. Many girls are inclined to consider that parental friendliness has not much effect on the happiness of married life. This is a great mistake. There may come times of ill fortune and sickness, when a mother's help and advice would prove invaluable. And the wife who rashly cuts herself off from [illegible] help and advice would prove herself [illegible] And the wife who rashly cuts herself off from that help is apt to feel a bitter sense of loneliness and isolation.

Hence it is always well to make every effort to win parents' consent to any marriage. It would be a sorry world if all romance were dead, and men and women were simply mated like so many animals or birds. But unless the romance is tempered with reason it can hardly have a happy ending.

There are too many young people who allow their heads to run away with their hearts in a love affair. A young man and woman hardly out of their teens are attracted toward each other. They think that they are both in love. Their parents consider, on the other hand, that they are too young to take a step in their own minds, refuse their consent and advise the young people to wait awhile. Of course the latter in most cases remember that they are being dealt with and treated like children and interests that they will not be heard in their desire to get married.

A little [illegible] with a few months after the [illegible] that they discover their folly. Their position [illegible] them to the fact that they had very little in common. They will [illegible] to consider the responsibilities of [illegible] and the consequences [illegible] their matrimonial venture is an [illegible] failure. There is nothing romantic in [illegible] people marrying just to please [illegible] to spite others. It is a [illegible] and one that [illegible] to end in unhappiness.

# FATHER TIME'S SURPRISE PARTY.

## Keep an Eye on His Hat.

By Sam Loyd.

"Now, children," said Father Time, "I am about to show you something that will soon pass away never to be seen again. "First of all I want each of you to write down your age, no matter what it is, multiply it by 2, add 3808, divide by 2, subtract your age and behold the astonishing result"

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# CHOPPED-UP WORDS

## Can you find Them?

YOUNGSTER.

*Here is a* x x x x x x x x x *who talked while eating fish. As a result a bone of his* x x x x x x x x *stuck in his throat. A* x x x x x x x x *was hastily summoned. He scolded the boy, saying: "You little* x x x x x x *ought to know better." He reminded the poor boy of one of those dreadful* x x x x x *of the fairy stories who wallow in the* x x x x *of their victims.*

*"Hereafter," continued his lecturer, "confine yourself to eating* x x x, *which has no bones* x x *oatmeal mush."*

*But he removed the bone, and the lad gratefully exclaimed: "*x *doctor, you have saved my life!"*

The first missing word, to be inserted where indicated by the nine crosses, is "youngster." Now chop off one letter and transpose the remainder to form an eight-lettered word for the eight crosses and so on until only one letter is left for the final word

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Dear Reader: We want to give you a DOLL—not an ordinary Doll, with stuffed body and china head, but a great big handsomely dressed GENUINE BISQUE DOLL, FULL JOINTED at the shoulders, hips, elbows and knees. DOLLY turns her head and goes to sleep the same as you do.

DOLLY is the reigning Queen of Dolldom, the acknowledged model of Doll style and the leader of Doll society. She is handsomely dressed in real silks and lace, large new Parisian hat, shoes and stockings, and a complete outfit of trimmed underwear.

If you want a Doll like this—and of course you do—or if you want a Gold Watch and Chain, just as described, SIT RIGHT DOWN AND WRITE TO US NOW for twenty Jewelry boxes (all best known patterns direct from our own factory) to sell for us at 10c each. You can easily dispose of the Jewelry, as it is new and strictly up to date. When sold send us the money ($2.00) and the same day that we receive it we will send your Doll, together with a large wooden Cradle, ABSOLUTELY FREE and ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID.

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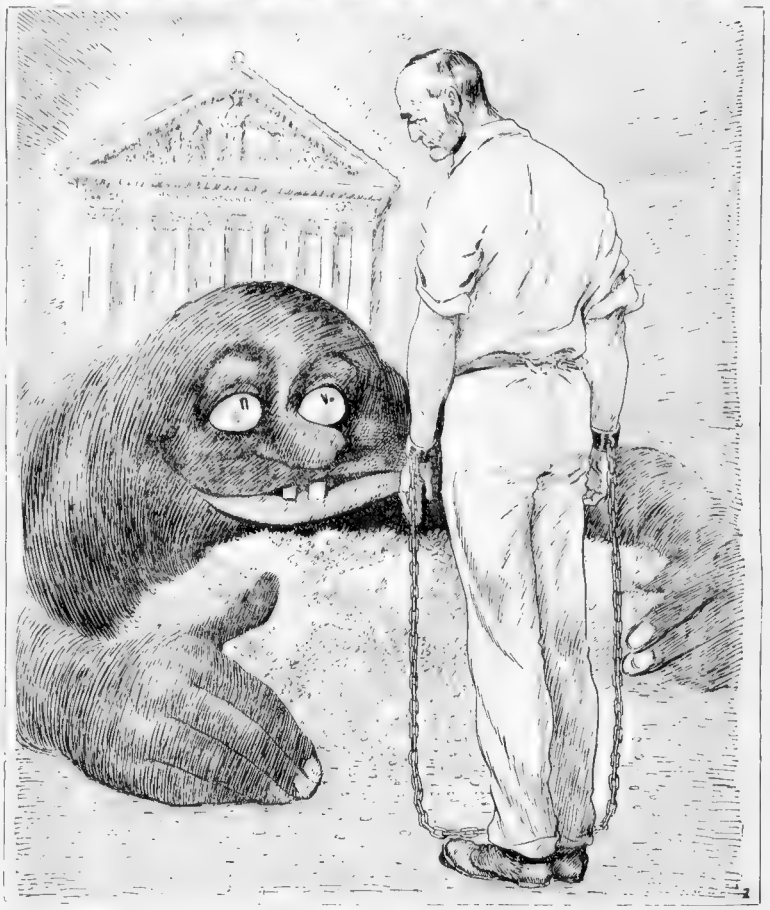
EDITORIAL SECTION

POLITICS & ART · SCIENCE · LITERATURE

BOSTON AMERICAN, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1904.

# Some Great Monster Always Confronts Us

## But the Monster Gets Milder As Times Go By. It's a Bloated, Easily-Frightened Creature That Scares Us Now.



HERE'S a gloomy picture. It is truthful enough in a way, but taken literally it is far too gruesome, since, like a majority of cartoons and sermons, it takes too dismal a view of our situation.

You see the great monster on money, with his paws stretched out, and humanity, represented by a man in chains, standing helpless within the money monster's grasp.

The simple and the uneducated man looking at this picture, or looking at any sad aspect of human life, feels only despair. Every phase of the life which we have led on this earth, and every truth sincerely preached, make men feel almost helpless.

If the truth is a hideous one it seems to crush us down, and if it is a noble teaching it seems far beyond our possibilities of realization.

But this very picture, hideous as it is revolting and true, is yet encouraging, if we look at it in the right way.

It is true that mankind is at the mercy of the power back of money. It is true that money rules figuratively and literally. The man who has money is great, the man who is poor is nothing.

If he has genius or a great purpose, the future may do him justice. But the present will do nothing for him; it will not even give him enough to protect his family.

* * *

Since the beginning of man's life on this planet he has been threatened, terrorized, held in check by two classes of monsters. Some of these monsters have been physical—actual living creatures—others have been social, moral, religious or political.

You, who have read and thought, will see at a glance how these monsters of both kinds have gradually diminished in their terrors.

Man in his upward march has freed himself almost entirely from the physical monsters that used to control him. He used to fight mammoths, great cave bears, enormous serpents almost as plentiful as mosquitoes are now, and woolly rhinoceroses.

These things have died out, and even the poor little bears and lions that took their places are only visible in zoological gardens, where children offer them buns and can scarce believe that they ever ate human flesh.

We have not yet done for our political, moral and religious monsters what we have done for our monsters in the animal kingdom.

Great regions are still kept in moral bondage by the hideous, deadening influence of Mohammedanism, or the hopeless, stagnant plight of the poor, cowardly souls that seek for Nirvanah.

The entire population of the world is still the victim of the power and selfishness of money. Man, once evicted by the cave bear, is now evicted in greater numbers by an ordinary little sheriff representing the landlord. The family that lived in terror of its life because of some great animal in the neighborhood now suffers from the selfishness of the big corporation that replaces in power the big mammoth.

* * *

Money is power, but superstition is powerful, selfishness, egotism, stupid vanity of class and other moral monstrosities still make us unhappy.

But how mild is the rule of our present enemies, and how happy is our present condition, compared with conditions in olden times.

How foolish it is of us to be discouraged, how foolish to feel pessimistic for one instant, when we realize the wonderful progress that we have made.

You look at this picture that represents money's power and you look at the man shackled and helpless before it. But all of you citizens should say to yourselves: "Yes, money has its day and its power, but the day and the power will not last long." Feeble man, who began with his naked hands and conquered the whole world, will conquer and regulate money. The human brain that has taught the lightning to carry the New Yorker from the Battery to Harlem will not always allow the Wall street sharper and the corporation tyrant to dictate happiness or unhappiness.

* * *

Whenever we are oppressed by conditions, whenever we feel hopeless and downcast, we should realize that we are taking too close a view of the picture. We should realize that we are frightened because we only see one tiny little page of human history, instead of taking a look at the whole.

Have you, who feel pessimistic and declare that the world is going down, any idea of the conditions that humanity has lived through?

Do you know that in the olden times they had to make laws to prevent the peasants of France from eating the bodies of those that died of the plague?

Do you know that in England the law against murder made all the citizens in a certain neighborhood responsible unless they could produce the criminal whenever a dead body was found? If the criminal was not produced to account for the dead body the innocent citizens were fined a certain amount, and when the famine came and dead bodies were found by the hundreds in the fields, this law took it for granted that they were murdered, and compelled the innocent citizens, who naturally could not produce a murderer where a man had died of hunger, to be fined for every victim of starvation.

There was the power of money working in combination with the military power. And the innocent man, whose neighbor died of hunger in the next field, was compelled to pay a fine for that corpse, the said fine helping the Norman King to carry on his fights with the King of France.

We think it is a horrible thing when a trolley car kills a child, and an idiotic criminal judge is found who declares the life of the child to be worth one dollar. It is hard to realize it, but even worse conditions than that have prevailed. For instance, only ten or fifteen lives back this was the law:

Anything that caused a death became the property of the King. If a cart driver was accidentally killed by his horse and cart, that horse and cart became the King's property, although it was the only hope that the dead man's wife and children had of avoiding starvation. If a fisherman fell out of his boat and was drowned, the boat and the fish became the property of the King, because the boat had killed the man. If a miller, hard at work, was crushed in his wheel, again the power of money and the army combined pushed the wife and children aside and took possession of the property that had committed the murder.

We certainly have progressed beyond that, haven't we?

Do you realize the difference between the taxes of to-day and the taxes of olden times? In olden days every dollar that could be raised was wasted either in the frenzied dissipation of the rich or for brutal murders called wars.

The merchant and all others were taxed to the last farthing, and the young men were butchered, driven out to fight until every country was periodically bled white.

* * *

How different is our system of taxation now.

The taxes of our Government amount to practically nothing. We hardly feel them. Our real taxes are laid upon us by the owners of the trusts, and how mild these are.

Take for instance Mr. Rockefeller, the typical layer of taxes in this year of grace. He takes out of the people of the United States about fifty millions a year. But what does he do with his fifty millions of dollars?

Does he use it to arm one set of men and make them murder another set? No.

Does he use his fifty millions breeding dissipation, ruining the morals of a city or whole country? No.

Mr. Rockefeller, it is true, taxes us some fifty millions a year, but just as fast as he takes it he pays the money back again in wages. He begins new enterprises; he builds new railroads; buys new properties; opens new mines; digs new wells—buys occasional legislatures, perhaps, indirectly, but on the whole the taxes which he takes from us to-day he puts back in labor and natural enterprises to-morrow. As a matter of fact his ownership of his vast fortune is nominal. And the same may be said of nearly all the great money monopolists.

* * *

Money is powerful. It controls us to a great extent; it controls our happiness. Yet the money power of to-day is a feeble thing compared to any of the great powers that have ruled men in the past. It is a poor, shaky thing, tottering on its throne. It has no courage, it has no real standing.

The great man's word was once law. His word is law now, sometimes, but only when he can buy those that make the laws. He has to go behind the people's backs and cheat them—he cannot defy them to their faces.

This power of money should not be underestimated, its existence is a disgrace to men who call themselves free. We should resolve to put an end to it, and we should hurry to carry out the resolve. But meanwhile we should not be frightened; we should not forget that the big money boss can be disposed of just as soon as we make up our minds to act in concert.

# How to Keep Young by the Rev. Mr. Edward Everett Hale.

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ONE of the essential points in the problem of "How to Keep Young" is for young mothers to be with their children as much as possible. Let them try it and later they will agree with me that the only possible way for a mother to keep young and fresh is to spend as much time as possible with her children and with young people.

Young people can always be made to associate with their elders. I owe the greatest enjoyment of my life to the fact that I could associate with my father and mother and an elder brother and sister. I have never forgotten what the companionship of older friends has been to me.

When my mother, then over seventy, was asked what her chief occupation was, she said that it was talking to young people. And it was always so. When we were children growing up we talked to her and with her about everything we had seen or done. She always made us feel that she was enjoying it all, and I believe she was.

Sarah Bernhardt, who I believe is sixty years of age, has a number of young people who take care of her. She understands the art of keeping young and, therefore, she always keeps with young people as much as possible.

A great mistake that old people are apt to make is to draw away from the younger generation and live a reserved, lonely life among themselves. Nothing is better for even a young man or woman of twenty-one or twenty-two than a company of young people younger than himself or herself. It is good for a boy of fifteen to have companions among men of twenty or older, and for a man of thirty nothing is better than companions among younger people.

Edward Lambert, one of the great iron men of this country, now about ninety years old, told me that when he first went to England, as the agent of a large company, he was twenty-one or twenty-two. He was correspondent and agent of a large Eastern firm before he was twenty-five.

He attended business councils, dinner parties, visited country places with correspondents and agents of other concerns, and he said that he did not dare to tell how old he was because the older people with whom he was associating wouldn't have had the slightest respect for his opinion or for himself had they known his age. He was a mere boy.

That is why I send young men to the West as much as I do. I always say to a young man:

"You would better go West. Go to the Pacific Coast, the Islands in the Pacific, and, in fact, get out anywhere in the West and see how they do things. It always does you good to see how they do things in other parts of the country. In the West they are learning to depend on the young men in great enterprises."

It is said that the battle of Gettysburg was won by an army of boys averaging twenty-three years of age. If they could trust them to do that much, why not let them do more? When Mr. Bancroft, the historian, describes the setting aside of Artemus Ward by General Washington, in the Revolutionary War, the reason he gives is that Ward, being forty-eight, was too old.

Lafayette was wounded at Brandywine when only nineteen. Knox and Pickens, and others, were not over twenty-five when the Revolutio began. One of the causes, I think, and deserved causes, of Roosevelt's popularity is that he breathes the health and spirit and youth o fthe country. He stands for youth and health and energy.

Now it must be remembered that no one approaches the ethics of this question with any expectation of profit unless he has previously applied the earlier directions. It is supposed, for instance, that he has accustomed himself to sleep and eat regularly and that he takes regular exercise in the open air every day of his life.

A story which one of the most beautiful women I ever knew made to me when she must have been about forty-eight years old is apropos here. It was in the early days of my ministry and I had been making a parish call. As I came away I laughed and said, "Would you be good enough to give me the secret of beauty?"

"Why, what do you mean," she said

"Well," I said, "if you will permit me to say so, you look younger than any of the young ladies I meet, and yet you have a boy of eighteen."

"I can tell you one thing, Mr. Hale," she replied, "when we were married and came out here to Longwood to live, my husband said to me: 'Sarah, the trouble with you will be that you won't take exercise enough and I will make this promise to you. I will give you seventy-five cents for every walk you take which carries you further than such and such a post.' Of course, it was nothing but fun. I didn't need the money and didn't do it for that, but many a time I have put on my india rubber boots and cloak and taken a mile walk and back because I wanted to score him with the seventy-five cents. I got into the habit of that two-mile walk every day, rain or shine."

Now very few women of to-day have got into that habit, but it would be better for them if they had. And so I say, live in the open air just as much as you can

If you are to maintain intercourse with the young, you must, in certain things, live in their life. You need not ignore the fact that you are not physically young and make the mistake of playing ball at sixty with boys of sixteen—unless you want to. Don't pretend that you are a boy.

REV. DR. EDWARD E. HALE

A certain doctor told me that at sixty-five years of age a man in good health was in his prime, but he also sal dthat at the age of forty-five physical strength is on the decline. I remember that he took a piece of paper and drew the semi-circle of a man's life, using it to illustrate the increase of physical powers to their full development, which he said was the middle of the curve, and that the curve declined after forty-five. But he said that a man's spiritual life was always enlarging.

That is the reason why, when you talk with an older gentleman, he knows so much more than you do and is able to help you there, though perhaps he is in such physical decline that you could throw him out of the window if you wanted to. That person must rely more and more upon the experience of advancing life, for instance, than on his dancing or walking or active exercise.

To make the best of the power thus gained by experience we must use it unconsciously

One mustn't constantly be saying: "I am older than you and I know a great deal more." They say that young people think old people are fools and old people know that young people are. One should never thought out of sight.

We must not be thinking of ourselves all the time. Don't be bothered about yourself. The good God will take care of that, if you take care of the other things. But nobody ever forgot himself who had to remember to forget himself. The way to forget yourself is to think of somebody larger and better than yourself

Now, as a matter of personal experience, as well as what the best minds would tell us, I think the study of nature is a great part of this forgetting of one's self in the right way. Well I remember those charming cards that that man up in Vermont makes by which he shows the glories and beauty of the snowflakes. The boy or girl seeing the wonderful prescience and wisdom of the good God in making fifty snowflakes different from each other may also learn to feel constantly the presence of God in the glories and beauties of nature.

So with butterflies. I will launch out into the love of nature. Take my lady of forty-eight, already mentioned, in her daily walk. If, while she was walking, she was not thinking about the seventy-five cents, but was keeping the run of the crickets and beetles and spiders and the lichens and the mosses, she got into the larger life and felt herself a fellow-workman with God.

The gardener who raises a lovely rose is a workman working with God. The woman who gets her hyacinths to bloom as she wants them to is a workwoman working with God

And so I say, the sooner you get the child or the young person interested in nature the better it is for him and you. It may be a common ground between you and the young person.

If you are fond of a garden, do not satisfy yourself with carrying that on as you did thirty years ago. Read and study and observe. Determine that in some one point that garden shall excel, that it shall be a better garden than it was possible for you to have thirty years ago. That means that, though you are under some disadvantages in being thirty years older, you still have the greater advantages that belong to your age.

It is pity for a man of advancing age to "quit business," as the familiar phrase is. He should have some business, although, as the doctor whom I have quoted says, a man of sixty-five should not force himself to his duty

The title of this article, "How to Remain Young," is the same as that of one which I wrote about twenty years ago. It was really suggested to me by a successful publisher, a great friend of mine. He wrote to me, asking for something on this subject. I said I would do it and prepared the paper. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say that I think that was the only thing that was ever returned to me by a publisher.

I said in that article, with perfect simplicity, that a child of God who was at work with his Father, and was in his Father's life all the time, would naturally rely on Omnipotence; that if you allied yourself with God you were always simply where you might expect. In His power as a workman working with God; that in the morning when you got up you could say, "Well, I am not much myself, but the good God will carry me through."

Well, this paper was returned. The publisher said that he thought he ought to print it, and his wife thought he ought to, but his was not a religious journal and he did not want it to be stamped as such, and, therefore, he could not print the article.

Now, if that is the real literary issue, I will say that I, for one, am going to try to get on with the attraction of gravity without knowing who makes it and accept the universe without knowing what its life springs from, why, then I think America is in a pretty bad way.

The man or the woman who doesn't understand what it is to live in a spiritual world, who doesn't now anything about being a workman with God, is a person, I can't give any rules to, because that man or woman won't use the rules.

Very seriously, the way to remain young is to remember that we are immortal beings; that this business of so many years is only a part of calendar business and a very insignificant part of our whole career; that we are really children of God, if we partake of God's nature.

As God is eternal, we are immortal. If we can always bear that in mind we shall remain young.

# The Money Power and Criminal Trust Evils

## By Prof. James Bryce

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AMERICAN city governments, at least in the larger cities, are supposed to be somewhat short of perfection. Government of cities has not been found in other countries to occasion those peculiar difficulties which it appears to occasion here. The government of cities in England is perfectly pure. We don't think it more difficult to govern London, with nearly five millions of people, than is found in governing Worcester or Springfield.

Occasionally there are failures in municipal administration, and then the person to blame is brought up and, it may be, ejected from his seat in the council at the next election. Neither is there in Australia, although there are large cities there; neither is there in France, although sometimes things in Paris do not go well with the municipal authorities.

Take what is called the "spoils system" and the civil service. That is an evil, to a slight extent, in France. Certain removals are made, sometimes, on political grounds. It is not an evil in Holland or in Belgium or in the Scandinavian governments, nor an evil at all in England, where we have a State civil service, where we never think of the politics of a candidate for office. It is not a difficulty in the British Colonies

Well, now, what are the causes of these variations? Of course, it would be quite easy to explain why these particular subjects in which American reformers are dealing are of importance to the United States. There are historical causes, but let us consider what the general causes are. Human nature is always the same, but the conditions and the environments differ. So, the water in all rivers is practically the same. It is all only hydrogen and oxygen combined, but different proportions, and the water differs in its color and taste according to the channel over which it flows. It is muddy, or it is sandy according to the channel; so, of course, the popular governments differ according to the environment in which those governments exist.

The chief causes of the difference in economic conditions are the existence or absence of certain constitutional devices; for instance, the initiative and referendum, the power of the Legislature, and the habit of having its Legislature questioned. Sometimes they are due to the habits of the people.

I lay these things of paramount importance. I wish to emphasize the importance, in a free country, of its traditions. Traditions, for a nation, are what habits are for an individual man, and just as an individual man lives very largely by the power of habit, just as each one of us does almost automatically many actions by habit and conforms to a certain moral standard which habit has formed, that would feel that he was going wrong if he fell below that standard, because he is accustomed to it, so all free countries feel themselves bound to stand at the level of their traditions

Rome lived by the sense that every Roman was expected to keep up to a certain standard of manliness and public duty. There is a famous line which ought to be remembered, because it is not only characteristic of Rome, but ought to be remembered by the citizens of every free country.

"Civium ardentia" of Rome stands by its ancient banners and by the glories of its past.

Rome lived by her traditions and by the type of character which those traditions had fostered. Even the individual Roman no longer felt the same sense of devotion to the traditions, then Rome tottered and fell. But for a long time after them the Roman, although a man of no great or lofty character, was one who was conscious of his duty, although many of the duties were not very high and nominal stupidity, in a part of the world was kept herself prominent in government and made a great impression on the Greek mind. I mean Sparta. Sparta, too, lived by good traditions.

The Swiss are the most notable example in the modern world of the same spirit. With them it is a matter of habit, particularly, of historic patriotism. They reverence the names of their heroes. Each Swiss identifies himself with the historical career of his country. The Swiss have worked this spirit into their domestic life. That is what I allude to when I say that they feel that the greatness of a city depends upon the daily work of civil life.

I remember once conversing, at the foot of a noted pass, with a small Swiss peasant and talking with him about the meeting by which they managed their affairs.

I said: "Is it not the right of every citizen to attend this meeting?"

He said, "It is more than the right, it is the duty."

That is the right spirit. That is the kind of feeling that the citizen ought to have. He has not only the right to vote; he has the duty to vote. He owes it to the State to vote.

In England, again, we have pointed much by our traditions. The traditions with us have grown to be the form of a sense of honesty of the public life, and a sort of standard to which men are expected to conform in their public life, and those sense of superiority to pecuniary interests, which prevent the House of Lords from being corrupted to-day, and that is what supports the House of Commons in its temptations, for the House of Commons is being enormous pecuniary pressure to pass upon, is continually exposed to great temptations. Without this high sense, I am perfectly certain that we should very soon be in a bad way. Perhaps it would have the support of the country and the House would be abused and its competence, which the country still permits it would very soon have been destroyed in the form of a house of

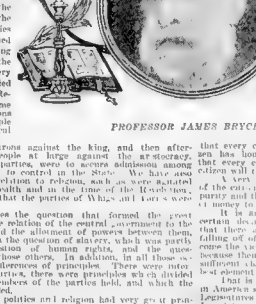
The conditions of a free government are slow to form and quick to perish. It may take centuries to build them up. It may take only a few years to destroy them; and the question is how far the power to create traditions where the country is new and to maintain them by a strong sense to the importance of them.

There is another point besides that of traditions—another point of a very important, on which I want to dwell briefly—that is the influence of party in free governments.

Party has had a very large share of the working of free governments, but partly changes its character from time to time, and of late it has been undergoing a general change in many countries. Parties are organized bodies of public men taking part in public affairs, possessed together.

Parties have been formed on three grounds: First, upon the line of race; second, upon the lines of religion; third, upon the line of property, which have divided men's opinions. Secondly, they have been formed by the struggle of different classes for political power, where a dominant class have excluded other classes, and where the other classes have insisted on being admitted to a share and have fought for it. Thirdly, parties have often been formed by the principles arising out of religious differences, where a certain form of faith had attained dominance

Those have been the main causes for the formation of parties. For instance, in the early days, the parties in the Greek States and the parties in Rome were largely parties



PROFESSOR JAMES BRYCE.

in questions about the disposing of the public lands, but in the main, the Greek cities, and very largely Rome also, were occupied with political questions. Religious questions hardly came into it. In England, the questions that chiefly occupied the parties were questions of political power.

First, the rights of the barons against the king, and then afterwards the rights of the people at large against the air stocracy. These questions, as between parties, were also sometimes among the humble classes to a right to control in the State. We have also had, of course, questions in relation to religion, such as were agitated in the days of the Commonwealth and in the time of the Revolution, and it was of those questions that the parties of Whigs and Tories were formed.

Here in the United States the question that formed the great parties was the question of the position of the central government to the governments of the States and the allotment of powers between them, and then afterwards there was the question of slavery, which was partly economic and partly a question of human rights, and the question of tariff mixed up with those others. In addition, in all those discussions there were certain differences of principles. There were interests at the bottom of those parties, there were principles which divided the parties and which the members of the parties held, and which the leaders of the parties expounded.

Contests that arose from politics and religion had very great principles at stake. These great principles aroused men's minds; they forced them to think; they made them feel. They were needful questions. They constituted a bond of union among men who thought in the same way upon the same subject, and therefore they had a purpose to exist in it, but because they felt it was necessary or right or

I suppose no one would say that the Civil War was a needless one. In there one finds the temper of mind was not so high and not so noble as the temper of mind that was evoked by political or religious struggles, although, no doubt, the struggle, or political struggles aroused an unbecoming displays of passion.

The great parties often take different forms in different countries. In some countries parties the form of the corruption of the Legislature or the office. In some it takes the form of securing legislation by the

Another form is the corruption of a constituency by bribery. It was a great evil in England at one time. It is not quite unknown now, and I am told that it exists in some parts of the United States and some parts of Canada.

Another [illegible] of a seat in the Legislature. It is an evil that I wish the Legislature should be becoming less very expensive. It gives them enormous power, but not the kind of power that is desirable. The poor man from sitting in the Legislature.

That is part of the influence of the money power

It is becoming greater in the free countries than it was once, partly because fortunes are becoming vaster as property is increasing, as the scale of business is increasing, as corporations have larger funds at their disposal, so the danger from money becomes greater and greater from year to year

That danger has existed, but the danger becomes greater in most popular governments. It is also increased by the change to which I called attention just now, in the kind of issues that exist between political parties and upon which political contests are fought.

Europe is now, or has just through her old political and religious wars—and quite through. Religion is still in dispute in France, a political issue; in Belgium to some extent; in England religion affects our politics, but in the main the political contests and the questions of the day are not questions which can be settled by the decision of a State or an established church very often interfere with our political struggles. Still, on the whole, those religious questions are being disposed of. Here in America, and I believe in the British colonies, they were disposed of long ago.

American interests—and the same is true of the British Colonies—are economic issues; and the issues we are beginning more and more to deal with in England are economic issues, and these are very different from the old issues. When religion was in question when politics was in question, and men were excited by such issues, it was in the nature of a crusade, and they fought.

Upon these new issues which touch people in the pockets, they are necessarily guided by motives which are somewhat on a lower plane than the motives which guided them in the old days; so while the influence of money is becoming greater the political contests are less inspired and the voters' minds are less turned by motives of a high character.

In this there is one point of danger. It may lead to lower motives among leaders and individuals when they take part in political life. What we want, in order to deal with these evils, and especially with the growing evil of money power, is that the people watch any election from duty.

The practical duty of each citizen is to draw always his fellow citizen to a sense of their duty in taking part in the political life of the country

What we want in a party in the Legislatures. We want a good quality of men in our Legislatures

Let the good citizen take up public work. Let the good citizen feel it is not only his duty to vote, but to offer himself as a candidate for the Legislature.

Let popular governments try to keep individual interests as much as possible away from the sphere of governmental action. Give the great interests, give the great capitalists and the great corporations, force of opinion on which parties may be properly made, and the parties should have the courage of taking the line in following which, as they believe, the ultimate welfare of the country will reside.

Now, in spite of the variations which I have sought to describe, there are some characteristics, and especially some evils, which belong to and are nearly all popular governments. Let us shortly pass in review these common evils that all popular governments show. In all of them the people, that is to say, the ordinary citizen, is not up to the level which Democracy requires.

Democracy assumes, and is bound to assume, that every citizen is interested in his duty. That is very generally the case in every country, and I think it is the case generally in the British Colonies that their Legislatures are not of so high standing as they should be.

I would not say that of the Legislatures, with the possible exception of Switzerland. I say only the possible exception because I am not sure that it is entirely free from the corruption of the Legislature or the office. In some it takes the form of securing legislation by the

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A VERY GOOD WAY TO PREVENT THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS FROM HAVING THE GOVERNMENT AND GAINING CONTROL OVER IT IS BY AS MUCH PUBLICITY AS POSSIBLE.

LET THERE BE PUBLICITY IN THE ACCOUNTS OF CORPORATIONS. LET IT NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR ANY CORPORATION TO MAKE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PARTY FUNDS WITHOUT THAT BEING KNOWN TO EVERYBODY IN THE COUNTRY.

Let the distribution of party funds, as well as the sources of party funds, be as much as possible made public. In addition, make a candidate, and those who work for a candidate at election, give a true and faithful account of the way money has been spent at an election. All these remedies are difficult to apply; some of them may be practical, but another and severe change has I referred to been left unspoken, but as evils are always changing, our remedies must also change to meet the new evils

The remedies for the evils are to be found partly in such devices and experiences as I have mentioned, the initiative and referendum, and there are many other expedeniences: The expedeney of shorter legislative terms, or the fixing of responsibility by having one single person who appoints other people, or the device of making office permanent and having a civil service chosen by competition and not by party patronage.

All these and many others are so many devices and expedieiencs which do not go to the bottom of the matter, which do not touch the great moral conscience of the citizen, which is the best of all for a free government. They do not go as deep as that.

The best thing in an address of at least one of the best things in an area, is to have strong men in office, and still it is good policy to give them the best sort of equipment and the best kind of medical attendance and ambulances and protection for their health. It is best to give it in good machinery, but these do not touch the character of the soldiers.

Without good soldiers you cannot win battles. After all the devices have been had, perhaps the most useful thing will be found to be a watchful moral evil. That can be brought about by facilitating discovery or by inflicting the punishment of the criminal. The most important thing is to raise the spirit of the citizen who votes, raise the spirit of the citizen who takes office or legislates.

That's the current to take energy.

There is no form of government which needs courage more than a democracy. That is one of the evils which is likely to have the courage to say what he thinks in spite of any unpopularity, to feel that the more unpopular the government is, the more it is laid on him to say what he thinks without fear of contradiction.

There is nothing that a free government needs so much, and nothing that a free government is so likely to lose, as the people who will stand up like rocks in the midst of a roaring torrent

So, I will continue to say that the best of those who interest or inspire our citizens is to make them feel the magnitude of the issues and make them realize that patriotism is not a mere truly shown in dealing with the commonplace evils of a State Legislature or a city Legislature as it is shown in storming a battlement or in swimming to carry directions to a vessel. The true spirit in which each duty should be taught is that of regarding public duty as if it was private, that which shows the sense zeal and the same care in the interests of the public as a man shows for his own interest

The citizen when he comes to vote or to take office as if he was voting on a matter which concerned his own property, in his own moral character and interests, and the citizen ought to work and handle the money of the public just as he would desire his own agent or trustee should handle money for him.

You may think that this is a high standard, but it is really the standard of loving your neighbor as yourself, doing for your country, which consists of your neighbors, what you would do in your own case. It is undoubtedly ideal, but we must set up high ideals if we are to advance or maintain the position we have now attained.

Might I add—it as the last word I have to say—that if there should be a high moral aspect, and there is in the United States. The United States has set up for its citizens the highest standard; it has made the greatest demand of civic duty upon its children that any country has ever made.

It did that out its birth when it proclaimed human rights in the Declaration of Independence, and it has succeeded as far it in human liberty as enough to make a nation great and happy and contented. In great moments in its history, as when Lincoln, in that memorable speech, spoke of "Government of the people, for the people, by the people," it has reiterated it.

But all of us have moments in our lives when there seems to rise up in us visions of what our own lives might be if we were able constantly to live at that standard to which we are able sometimes to rise when our emotions are touched

It is some such ideal as that that the citizen of the United States should keep always before him. He should ask before he has the splendid vision of the Republic, and not only prosperous, but pure and happy has ever had similar opportunities.

NO COUNTRY HAS EVER HAD SUCH ELEMENTS OF MATERIAL PROSPERITY, AND UPON THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN WORKING OUT ITS FREE GOVERNMENT WISELY AND SUCCESSFULLY, MORE THAN UPON THE SUCCESS OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, THE FUTURE OF MANKIND DEPENDS.

May the generation which is now rising throw this high and earnest spirit into this glorious enterprise which America has to do for the whole world.

JAMES BRYCE, M. P.

# Work, Death and Sickness

## By Count Leo Tolstoi

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IN the lore of the South American Indian it is told that God created men so that they did not need to work

They needed no clothes and no houses and all grew to be more than a hundred years old without ever being sick.

Years passed and then God saw that men lived selfish lives, each man caring only for himself, that they quarrelled among themselves and not only were dissatisfied with life, but even often wished themselves dead.

Then God said: "This come from their selfish life.

To put an end to it God made it so that it became impossible to live without working, and to protect themselves against cold and hunger men had to make clothes, to plough the soil, to gather fruits and to cultivate grain.

"Work will bring them closer together," said God.

"One man alone cannot cut down big trees, saw beams, carry them away and build a house; one man alone cannot possibly make tools, sow grain, weave and sew clothes, and it is easy to see the more they work together the more they will produce, and the easier they will make life for one another and the more they will love one another."

Again years passed, and God again looked down upon the world to see how men were living.

But it was even worse than before. They were working together, because it was necessary to do so, but they did not all work together; they had divided themselves into groups, and each group tried to take advantage of the others, and all were suffering under this jealousy and selfishness.

When God saw this He decided to make it so that men never knew when death might come, and that everybody might die at any time. And He told them this.

"When they know that any one may die at any time they will no longer quarrel or burden themselves with the cares of a life which may come to an end the next moment, and they will no longer embitter life for one another."

DRAWN BY JOHN BARRYMORE.

*"At last it became so that the stronger and their descendants did not work at all, but idled the days away, while the weaker had to work beyond their strength."*

But it did not help any. When God looked down He saw that the stronger were enslaving the weaker, stronger and their descendants did no time that they killed some and threatened not work at all, but idled the days away, while the weaker had to work beyond their strength, and were given more miserable than ever.

When God saw this He sent them hatred of one another, so that life was turn should they become ill.

And at last it became so that the others with death. And at last it became so that when they saw that they were all subject to sickness the stronger would And God once more left men to themselves, but when he looked down nurse and help the weaker, that these might nurse and care for them in return once more to see how men were living, now that they were all apt to become sick and helpless at times, he saw that their life was worse than ever.

Sickness, which he had thought should unite them, had carried them still further apart.

The men who, by right of their strength, had compelled others to work for them had begun to force the weaker to nurse them when they were sick, but they left the weaker to shift for themselves when sickness overtook him.

And those who had been forced to work for others and nurse them when they were sick were now so overburdened with work that they had no time to nurse their own sick, but had to let them die, and, that the sick people should not be in the way of the rich and powerful, they placed them in houses together where they might suffer and die alone and without nursing except by persons who had no love for them, or were not related to them, but were hired to do so, and did so reluctantly.

And, as many diseases were known to be contagious, the rich people were kept away not only from the sick, but even from those who nursed the sick.

Then God said: "If I cannot even in this manner make men see wherein their true happiness is I will let them shift for themselves."

And so God left men.

Deserted by God, men lived in the world for many years, without being able to discover what they needed to be happy.

But after centuries some began to see that work was not a curse, but that it was really a blessing which ought to unite all in brotherly love.

They also began to see that with death threatening everybody at all times the only just way to live was to spend the years allotted to each, be they many or few, in love and work for others, and they began to understand that not only was sickness not the cause of discord among men, but that it ought to form foundation for love and charity toward all.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI

# Give Your Girls Sensible Weddings

## By Winifred Black

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A WESTERN society girl horrified her friends the other day by going out for a walk with her sweetheart and coming home a married woman. She and the sweetheart went to a good old minister who had baptized them both, and were quietly married at the parsonage.

The bride said she was sorry not to be able to tell a romantic tale about an elopement, cruel parents, etc., but the fact was that she was marrying a comparatively poor man and she had decided that she would use the money her father had laid aside for her wedding expenses to help furnish her new house.

Every time she buys a new chair for her living room she says:

"Here goes a trayful of lingerie I didn't need."

And when she and her husband went out to choose a good, solid sideboard and the things that go with it, she said:

"I believe we'll get more fun out of these than we would have out of that lace veil they were determined to make me get."

A woman whose daughter is going to be married this month told me that such an affair as the parsonage wedding would break her heart.

"Lydia is going to have six bridesmaids and eight ushers," she said, "and we are giving a breakfast for two hundred."

The father of the bride-to-be listened to a rapturous account of favors, and souvenirs, and bouquets, and decorations, with a look on his face that made me think of a little gray kitten I had just seen with its back to a corner of the fence facing two raging hounds. He has been in rather deep water ever since the strike in the mines. I wonder how much this expensive wedding is going to help him out?

*"Listened to a rapturous account of favors."*

And his wife is beating down the sewing woman and letting the grocery man wait, and cheating the shop people as much as she dares, all just to give her empty-headed little daughter a chance to strut up the aisle of a crowded church before a lot of giggling people who don't care the weight of a straw about her, or her wedding, or anything that concerns her.

When the little daughter of my heart grows up and gets ready to be married, I hope I may be here to say:

"Run upstairs, dear, and slip on that pretty white frock of yours. We'll send for the man who sprinkled the water into your eyes when he was trying to christen you the name you've made us all love the sound of, and you and your sweetheart shall stand up in the light of the window where you have watched for him so many times, and where the fire you've looked into together, the fire on your father's hearth-stone, shall laugh its cheery good wishes to you, and you shall be married—at home—with no curious-eyed, anxious crowd of gaping sensation seekers to stare you out of countenance."

Guests?

At my daughter's wedding?

A hundred of them.

If I am rich enough to do it, they shall have the best the earth can afford, and if I am poor, they shall each have a cup of cold water, with all my heart.

The old fool is in love, I suppose, to be sure, and the little children she loves and luch of her growth with loving hearts, and the men and women who have known her the faithful girl who has grown into a mature father and mother, and have watched every woman in her care of her, and the old dog

*"A chance to strut up the aisle."*

that would not let her go to her music lesson alone till his bones ached too much to let him go far from home.

The country cousin who looks upon her as a being of light because she lives in town and has had "advantages," the old aunt who has made every birthday of hers a festal day ever since she was born.

Oh, there will be plenty of guests—but not one asked for the mere sake of the asking.

No one who will not smile through a happy mist to see the girl of the heart turned into a woman, with all a woman's glorious heritage of hope, and sorrow, and endurance, and faith, and love.

Let the poor thing who has been brought up by governesses and hawked about the market of the world for a husband like a prize animal have all the bridesmaids and groomsmen, and decorations, and wedding veils she wants.

It's all she will ever get out of it, but let's give the real girls our girls, the core of our hearts, a chance to be really happy on the wedding day.

WINIFRED BLACK.

# Some Useful Household Recipes

## By Belle Blitz

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### How to Pick Out a Wife

NEVER buy a wife. Always catch her yourself. There is no dear so dear as the one you capture yourself. This is quite easy, as woman is a tame domestic animal, and, instead of avoiding the matrimonial noose, will come up and stick her head through a wedding ring if a man holds it out before her. Do not take the first one that you can put your hands on for fear that you may not be able to catch another. The woods are full of them.

Before taking your catch home observe carefully the following points: First, whether she has a good color, clear eyes and good flesh and a generally wholesome look, for nothing makes a man sick so quickly in matrimony as an invalid wife; secondly, if she has a kind temper and an amiable disposition, for she will be certain to disagree with you if she is bad natured; thirdly, if she has intelligence, for nothing makes family life more palatable than for the wife to have plenty of brains; fourthly, if she is sympathetic and affectionate, for a woman without a heart is a monstrosity that is not fit for home consumption. If you pick out a wife who is good looking, healthy, amiable, intelligent and loving, you will always feel that you could eat her up, and never be sorry that you hadn't.

*"They start out with too much fire."*

### To Pick Out a Husband

In going into the matrimonial market a woman should always be very careful to select a husband herself. Instead of letting her mother do it for her.

Of course, the mother has had more experience and may have better judgment than the girl, but husbands are purely a matter of individual taste, and unless one selects the kind of flavor she likes he is apt to pall upon her after she has had him for breakfast and dinner and supper for a number of years. Some girls prefer men with a tobacco flavor others like something that is fizzy and gaseous, while nothing appeals to the palate of still other women but the simple breakfast food sort of a man. In selecting a husband, however, a woman should be very careful to see, first, that the man is old enough to have worked off the fermentation of youth, and has become mellowed and ripened by age, for there is no peace in the house with a husband who is so effervescent that he is always blowing the lid off; secondly, that she is getting the genuine article and is not investing her all in fancy brands, for there is many a crab-cider-husband masquerading as champagne; thirdly, that she will not have to corkscrew money out of him; fourthly, that he has not a disgruntled temper that will turn into vinegar when

*"A world of tenderness."*

he is left sitting around at home filthy, that he will always agree with her.

### How to Prepare a Wife for Home Use

HAVING caught your wife light the fire of love, and see that it steadily burns in the domestic oven. Dress her generously and humble her tenderly, for a woman's feelings are easily bruised. Lard her well with compliments and stuff her with flattery, to which add a handful of kisses, about her being the most beautiful woman in the world, and that you never loved before and you could never love again, and so on. Be sure to season with a little time, as I do not on any account omit a bouquet of sweet herbs. Garnish with theatre tickets and an occasional restaurant after the play, and serve with a rich sauce of affection. This dish can be highly recommended as the piece de resistance of the family menu.

The reason so many men fail in cooking this dish is because they do not regulate the temperature sufficiently well. They start out with too much fire, which they neglect and let go out after a little while. They then season married life with bitter criticisms, and serve the whole up with a dressing of frapped affection—the result being an unpalatable compound that sends both husband and wife away from home in search of food with which to stay their starving hearts. If there were more chefs there would be fewer divorces.

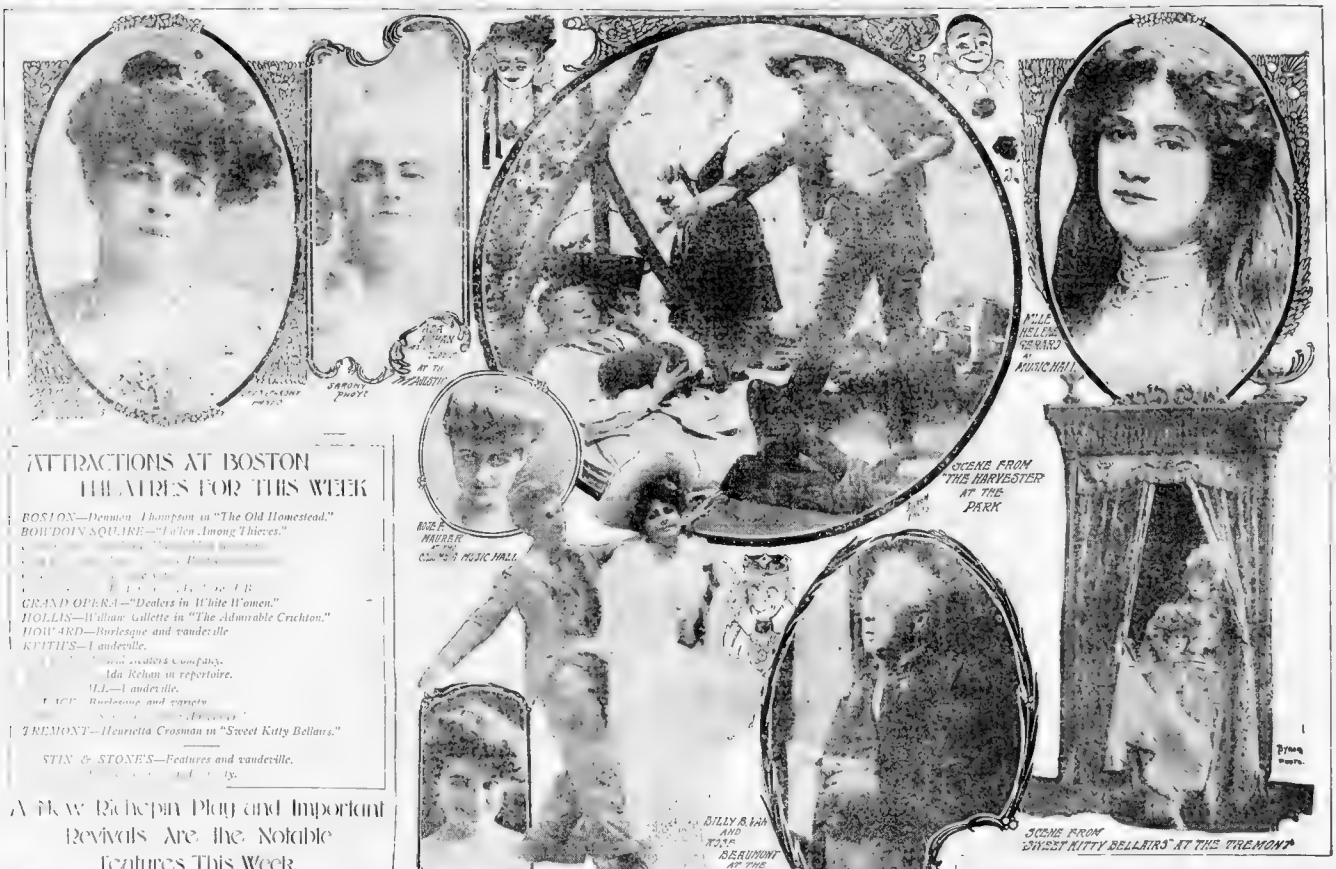
### How to Preserve a Husband.

FIRST, choose a nice, kind, amiable, industrious, generous man. The American variety is far better than the foreign kinds. Prepare him by having him go through a long engagement which effectually renders a man a soft thing and makes him easy to handle. Gently detach him from all of his old friends and acquaintances, and remove any habits he may have. He is then ready to can, preserve or make jam, as you choose.

To can, merely deprive him of his latch key and throw in a handful of mother-in-law in the house. Men corked up like this have been known to keep for years without spoiling, though when they are opened up, if kept too long, they are apt to be sour. To make jam prepare as before, but shred all of his finer feelings by nagging, and pound them into a pulp by complaints. To preserve a husband, put as much love into the heart as it will hold, add as much sympathy, a world of tenderness, a pound of forbearance, a drum of patience, and drop him into it until he is thoroughly coated over with sugar. Husbands should always be crystallized one at a time. Never in pairs. Neither should they ever be stewed in hot water. This is where many women make mistakes.

*"Mother's choice."*

# Grand




## ATTRACTIONS AT BOSTON THEATRES FOR THIS WEEK

*BOSTON—Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead."*
*BOWDOIN SQUARE—"Fallen Among Thieves."*
*[illegible]*
*[illegible]*
*GRAND OPERA—"Dealers in White Women."*
*HOLLIS—William Gillette in "The Admirable Crichton."*
*HOWARD—Burlesque and vaudeville*
*KEITH'S—Vaudeville.*
*[illegible] Stock Company.*
*Ida Rehan in repertoire.*
*M.L.—Vaudeville.*
*[illegible] Burlesque and vaudeville*
*[illegible]*
*TREMONT—Henrietta Crosman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."*
*[illegible]*
*STIN & STONE'S—Features and vaudeville.*
*[illegible]*

## A New Richepin Play and Important Revivals Are the Notable Features This Week.

THERE will be almost an embarrassment of riches at the local the[illegible] ... be the first presentation to-morrow night of a play by one of the foremost of French writers, and ... are to be given during the week. In addition ... important revivals ... star. He will appear at the Park in "The Harvester," a play from the French of Jean Richepin. Richard Mansfield, the Colonial, will enact six different plays during the week, playing in Richard III." to-morrow night for the first time in several years. He will also revive "A Parisian Romance" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Ada Rehan, at the Majestic, will to-morrow night revive "The Country Girl," ... present during the week "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The School for Scandal." Denman Thompson continues in "The Old Homestead," at the Boston, as do William Gillette in "The Admiral Crichton" at the Hollis, and Henrietta Crosman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," at ...

Margaret Wycherly will appear at Chickering Hall, beginning Tuesday ... plays by Yates, the Irish poet and dramatist. Billy B. Van ... Mooney in "The Broad Bay." First-class vaudeville bills are offered at Keith's and Music Hall. Theaters in White Women" will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House. "In the Palace of the King" will ... at the Castle Square, and Eleven Among ... will be ... the Columbia and the Howard will ... their usual offerings.

## MANY DISTINCTIVE OFFERINGS THIS WEEK AT THE THEATRES

*... the attractions at the local play*

### Park Theatre.

[illegible] ... Manager ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... will ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... Mr.

# Society

## Thanksgiving Week for Members of Boston Society Promises Many Dinners—Events of the Week.

THANKSGIVING WEEK in Boston is ... for entertaining that it is in other cities.

The ... of Miss Katherine Minot, a Vincent Club girl and niece of Laurence Minot, and Henry Morse Channing, which takes place Tuesday noon at King's Chapel. The affair promises to be very smart. ... and will take place at Mr. Minot's ... usual custom of ... a few friends will be ...

On Tuesday the Colonial Dames give a ... of Mrs. Thomas St. John Lockwood at her residence, No. 111 Bay State ... This is the first tea that the Colonial Dames have given this season and also the first large tea of the Boston Winter season.

In the evening Mrs. John ... Bancroft is to give a dinner dance at the Somerset, where ... for about fifty.

On Wednesday comes the third of the ... given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Pegrave at their home on Mt. Vernon street. ... Gerald H. Gray, of New York, and Miss ...

Two ... the one nearest Lowell is to take ... Needham and will be that of Miss Emma Eliza Cartwright and ... Tuesday, Dec. 27. Tweedy comes from Baltimore, where he is a ... lawyer and the bride-elect makes her home with her parents ... Miss Boston ... to out to attend this affair.

The second out-of-town wedding ... Boston takes place in Baltimore and is that of Miss Elizabeth Hunt ... daughter of Mrs. Thomas A. Hulme, and S. Harry Conover, of Boston. A ... Boston people will go down to attend.

On the same evening, ... of the four concerts by the Apollo Club. The concert will take place in Chickering Hall.

## DOINGS OF BOSTONIANS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

ONE of the pleasantest events of the ... week ... the luncheon ... by Mrs. Jesse H. ... Whitney at Locust Inn, ... afternoon and ... Tuesday ... day was the ... three months ... Among those present were ... Mrs. Arthur ...

Mrs. ... Mrs. Frank ... Mrs. Arthur ... Mrs. ... Mrs. ... Mrs.

# The Boston American's Stirring Romance

# Married to Mystery

## The Boston American's Thrilling Romance of Present-day Life in Boston

Chapter XCIX.

### A Night Alarm.

SHE was the surprise in Boston at the sudden indefinite postponement of the Von Geldenstein wedding. Israle was [illegible] a sensation, and the gossip [illegible] been celebrated at one of [illegible] prominent [illegible] with [illegible] Back the hidden guests [illegible] had watched [illegible] ation of the bridegroom [illegible] informed that, owing to [illegible] circumstances, there would be no wedding.

Rachel and Lillian waited till midday on the return of the wanderer returning; then Lillian had gone to Mrs. Barnard and acquainted her with the facts.

"I have no intention whatever," Mrs. Barnard said, "of allowing my daughter to fulfill her contract with such a man. I don't care what excuses you may make for him; such behavior is outrageous, and I cannot countenance it. I may state at once that I, even should he appear, my daughter has no intention of going to the altar with him."

Lillian took immediate steps for the dissolution of the engagement.

That part of it ran with disappearance of Mr. von Bridegroom" in bold type. The assertions that were put forward were strange and varied. Some maintained that Israle had feared matrimony; others hinted darkly at impending financial troubles.

In the meanwhile business proceeded calmly at the Von Geldenstein office. To all inquiries the manager responded calmly that Mr. Von Geldenstein not infrequently absented himself in a similar manner, but had never yet failed to return in due course; that he should have selected the day before his wooing for such a proceeding was certainly strange, but no doubt he had his own reasons for his behavior.

After a few days the sensation died down. A particularly brutal murder had occurred, so to this public attention was directed and the vagaries of the millionaire were forgotten.

In her heart Lillian was not sorry that Israle had yielded to his strange caprice and spoilt his chance of matrimony. To be [illegible] since it must be said that her grief [illegible] was more for Angela's sake than [illegible] But at the same time she was very comfortable and had no desire to [illegible] Rachel was frankly pleased.

"We can settle down again, my dear," she said, looking up from [illegible] Internationale needlework. "Israle won't think of [illegible] again. I'm sure of it."

"I [illegible] no idea where he goes or [illegible] queried Lillian.

Rachel shook her head. She did not know, and she did not care, she never intended to further her brother's affairs. He was entirely to take care of himself, otherwise he would not have risen to the position he now held.

Miss Rachel always retired early to bed, a habit to which Lillian never could accommodate herself. One night—it was about a week after Israle's disappearance—Lillian was reading. The servants had gone to bed and the lights were out. The last chapter of the novel was drawn to a close, so with a yawn to make her way to her bedroom. At that moment she became conscious of a sound in the room immediately below, a sound as of cautious footsteps and the stealthy moving of furniture.

Lillian paused. What was the meaning of this? Even had the servants not all retired for the night nobody should have been in the room. Even so it [illegible] distinctly came, for it was Israle's study, [illegible] room reserved exclusively for his use.

A thought of burglars shot through her brain. She had always maintained that the room was insecure. It had a large window opening onto a veranda, which bounded the back of the house. There was a small garden, and from the street beyond the low wall which inclosed the sleeping turf the veranda was plainly visible. The windows were shuttered, certainly, but shutters are no great obstacle to the up-to-date burglar. Furthermore—and the idea struck Lillian with sudden alarm—no one had entered the room for some days, and it was quite possible that the closing of the shutters had been overlooked.

Israle kept a large safe in his study, a safe of which he was particularly proud, for he used to say that no burglar could ever open it, and it was far too heavy to be removed. It was [illegible] by a peculiar mechanism, of which only he knew the secret—it was his own invention.

And now a burglar had come and was putting Israle's assertion to the test.

Lillian was no coward. Cautiously she descended the stairs, taking a lighted candle with her in order to avoid switching on the electric lights. All was dark and silent in the hall. She stole up to the door of the study and listened breathlessly; no sound came from within. She drew a sigh of relief. Then she started with sudden alarm.

Lillian, startled, hesitated at the door. Despite her alarm she was glad she had not raised the alarm. After a few moments she turned the handle very gently, but the door did not yield to her pressure.

She was about to make her way back, reassured, when the idea occurred to her that she would explore the veranda. Also she did not feel sleepy, and the night was fine and frosty. She was quite used to be herself out. The garden door, locked and bolted from the inside, was close at hand.

On the veranda there was no sign of disturbance. The light cloth which she had placed then in the afternoon, and the flower vases were untouched. The night was clear and starry, but there was no moon.

Lillian was about to return to the hall when something attracted her attention, and she stood for a few moments spellbound. The study window was not closed, the shutters were not up, and there was a feeble light in the room; had it not been for its sudden flickering she would not have noticed the other circumstances. In a few seconds the light had spent itself and died out. Burglars—for she thought one to be in a flash—not infrequently make use of matches, and what she had seen was undoubtedly the luminous flare of one.

She was not frightened. Her quick-formed plan was to shut the window and so [illegible] the thief. Then she could run for assistance must surely pass directly. She stole gently down the veranda in the direction of the window.

At first she could see nothing within the room. Both windows were open, and the light curtains presented a barrier that did not close one alone warning the burglar. She decided to wait in the shadow till some one passed in the street. The policeman on his beat must appear before long.

By degrees, as her eyes got accustomed to the darkness, she could dimly discern the form of a man moving about within the room. Each, too, he lit another match, and by its light she saw him bending over the safe, the door of which stood open. So much, then, for Israle's cherished invention! Lillian smiled—she was not afraid, she was even [illegible] at discovering her man.

He was clad in a long, loose overcoat, and he had a cap pulled low over his eyes. She could not see his face. A bundle lay on the floor, and beside it he had stretched out a red handkerchief or shawl, in which he had placed some of the articles removed from the safe.

But he was acting very curiously, for a burglar must unprofessionally. He did not seem sure of his action. He would throw himself into a chair and remain there for a few moments, then return to his task at the safe. Once he removed his cap and looked at it curiously, replacing it afterward upon his head. Once he lifted his bundle and dropped it again. For a while he knelt on the floor doing nothing.

Suddenly, as if acting on a sudden impulse, he moved across the room to the door, rose to switch on the electric light. The next moment the room was brightly illuminated. Lillian shrank back still further into the shadow. What did it mean?

When she ventured to look again the man was standing, as if dazed and frightened, before a mirror. He had thrown his coat open, and seemed to be examining his clothes with curiosity and disgust. Lillian could see by the reflection that they were tattered and disreputable. Presently he tore off his cap and stood bareheaded.

[illegible] scarcely heard the muttered exclamation, for [illegible] a wild agonies she burst into the room.

"My von Geldenstein!" she cried.

The man turned and faced her. It was Israle, the millionaire, in rags and tatters—the master of the house burgling his own safe.

"Mrs. Willoughby!" he faltered. "What—what is the meaning of this? What are you doing here? What am I doing here myself?"

"I don't know," she exclaimed, gazing at him aghast. "I took you for a burglar."

"A burglar! I don't know why, or where." He raised his hand to his brow, the hand which still held the greasy peaked cap. With a shudder he flung it on the ground. "Ugh, the filthy thing!" he muttered.

"Why have you dressed yourself like this?" cried Lillian. Her wonder robbed her of all discretion. "Where have you been? You are like—like Gelderstein!" For the moment doubt had shot into her mind.

"Of course, I thought I came back from business late in the forenoon, and then—and then I don't remember." He drew his hand across and gazed helplessly about him. "I suppose I've had another of those infernal fits of mine, and I've been wandering about in dressed differently, like this. I've always found myself waking in the street in my usual clothes, and—and—" He broke off. "I've wakened up as if nothing had happened. I don't understand why I am dressed like this, or what I was doing, or anything. My head is in a whirl. I feel as if I had been struck—it has never hurt me before."

Suddenly he sprang to his feet. "I remember now," he cried. "Angela—my wedding—the dinner party! Is it not to-morrow, my wedding? Don't"—he lifted up his voice as if in an agony of supplication—"don't say that days have passed!"

"They have," said Lillian, with keen sympathy. "You have been away a week, but know that when this—this misfortune has happened to you before you have never been away for less than a week."

"A week," he moaned, "and Angela?" "It is over," returned Lillian, sadly.

"I have lost her?"

"I fear so."

"Oh, no; oh, no!" he cried, furiously. "I have not lost her. She will forgive me. Can I help this misfortune of mine? I will go to her; I will explain. She will understand. A curse upon it!"—he paced the room with frenzied step, a grotesque figure in his tattered garments—"that this disease —it is a disease—should have come upon me just now.

"I said that marriage was going to be my salvation. I never took my affliction seriously. I let them say that my business had called me away—so I explained it, and this explanation was rational enough. I waved the whole trouble aside. Sometimes I asked myself what is the meaning of it—what? But there was no harm done—I was back at my business—back at my home—and all was as before. A few days had been taken from my life—that was all. But now!"—he lifted his coat and gazed with horror at his tattered garments—"look at me. I am Israle von Geldenstein, millionaire, and I masquerade in these! Why? The God of Israel knows—not I. I cannot tell you how I came here, nor what I have been doing during the last week. It is a double life—as laughed aloud—"and what must the other life be?" He halted before Lillian, his tattered overcoat thrown back, the full ignominy of his rude curdoroy clothing exposed. "My God, what must it be?"

"We must find out," said Lillian. "Mr. von Geldenstein, there is nothing for it but that. We must probe this mystery. We must find out!"

"'Leave all that till to-morrow,' she interrupted. 'You are quite safe as yet. Try not to think to-night.' She pushed he articles, including the peaked cap, into the safe. 'Now lock this,' she commanded."

### Chapter C.

### A Dread Discovery.

LILLIAN expressed no surprise when her brother put in his appearance at breakfast.

"Ach, Israle," she said, "you have returned. I was expecting you.

The scene of the night had not been professed.

"Let us leave everything to the morning," said Lillian. "You need rest, Mr. Von Geldenstein. Hide those terrible clothes. Let us put them all into the safe for the night and lock them up."

"I'd give half a million—" the man muttered

"Leave all that till to-morrow," she interrupted. "You are quite safe as yet. Try not to think to-night." She pushed the articles, including the peaked cap, into the safe. "Now lock this," she commanded.

"I'll [illegible] know how I opened it," he said, wearily. "It shuts mechanically—see"

"Now let us go," said Lillian decidedly.

Lillian slept little that night. She found herself unexpectedly involved in a totally new mystery, a mystery, too, that promised to benefit her very materially. "I would give half a million," the man had said, and she had interrupted him, judging it unwise to strike any bargain that night

"He leads a double life," she told her self. "A kind of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the one character totally unconscious of the doings of the other. The change must have come upon him unexpectedly, when I surprised him. He will want to know the truth, what he does, and where he goes to. I may serve myself to help him, I share his secret, and he will certainly not want to take any one else into his confidence. Israle is not unnervous, and money means no little to him."

It was by visions of future wealth and independence that Lillian's rest was disturbed that night.

Rachel and Lillian had finished their breakfast before Israle began his. While the man sat at the table his sister insisted herself by the fire with the paper.

"They haven't got him yet," she remarked, perusing a paragraph.

Nobody answered her.

"He must have got clean away to Canada, they think. The police are watching the depots. What think you about it, Lillian?"

"What are you reading about?" Lillian asked.

"This murder. It is so terrible that the man escaped. And the poor sailor—to be killed for nothing—"

What's that?" Israle glanced up and spoke listlessly.

"Ach, you have not heard? But I forget, you read not murder cases. It was in the North Docks."

"A sailor. The poor fellow. His pockets were empty, they say, so he must have been robbed—"

"A dreadful murder," put in Lillian. "I cannot make out why people are taking such an interest in it."

TO BE CONTINUED IN TO-MORROW'S BOSTON AMERICAN

# Plays and Players to Be Seen at Boston's Theatres

Continued from Page 26.

will be given with new costumes and scenic effects. New music and a budget of original songs have been written especially for this company. The vaudeville portion of the entertainment will present the Ellsworth-Hodgey trouge, Teddy Simonds and his company, McIntyre and Primrose, Cole and Wilson and Lee Harris' big band.

### Howard Athenaeum.

Another big list of the best variety acts to be obtained is announced at the Howard for the coming week. The big card of the show will be Bedini and Arthur, the juggling and sleight of hand work of the former have created a sensation since he first came to this country. Another good line number will be that of the three Ir. Wells sisters, in a sketch, entitled "Mr. Murphy and the Kids." In which they will do some remarkable contortion work. Mr. Jess and Prouty, the "messenger boy, and the Pringles," will have a funny sketch while Mursay and Koh will appear in a sketch entitled "A Breach of Promise." Seymour and May will do an athletic specialty, Austin and Rooney will contribute a novelty act. Among the others who will appear are the La Mazon Trio, the Bernhard brothers, Hunnes and Lewis, Fred C. Johnson, John Walsh and Jack Shirley. The burlesquers' skit is entitled "Bee Highed."

### Castle Square Theatre

In this, the twenty-first week of the season at the Castle Square Theatre, the management is [illegible] for the coming week, the announcement [illegible] this playhouse again puts forward one of the most powerful dramas the dramatic [illegible] affords in [illegible] the first [illegible] of the season. Another [illegible] of popular [illegible] it will be presented on an elaborate scale of [illegible] and production will be closely followed as regards accuracy and correctness. Howard Kimmell will appear as Don John, DeWitt C. Jennings as the Duke of Alva, Frank Sheridan as Cardinal, Lindsay Morison as Perez, Mark Kent as the lord, Edward Webb as Montano, Lillian Kemble as Dolores, Ethelle Harris and Ada Dwyer as Inez and Isabella, Jessica Bracy as the duenna, Lowman Bracy as the duenna and Blanche Hall as the Duchess.

### Bowdoin Square Theatre.

"Fallen Among Thieves" will be next week's play at the Bowdoin Square Theatre. The [illegible] of the most exciting dramas [illegible] in full of sensational scenes and [illegible] and will be staged [illegible] The story is said to be well [illegible] and [illegible] Among the [illegible] will be [illegible] Mr. Bowdoin Square stock company will [illegible] and well staged.

### Lyceum Theatre.

[illegible] Wells Brothers Company will [illegible] show at the Lyceum Theatre the coming week. This band of comedians and [illegible] known and enjoyed [illegible] one of the best [illegible] a couple of [illegible] "Night Out" and [illegible] Among the [illegible] Corey, Mc[illegible] and Dorsch and [illegible]

### Palace Theatre

One of the [illegible] burlesque organ-

[illegible] Amalia Maude's family in their unique performance; Hughes and Lance, Parisian novelty wonders, Trixie, the smoke eater; Captain Bushnell and his trained cats and bird; Alfredo, Jardine himself and his giant wrestling bear, and Tegg's half-hour circle. In addition, there will be two big stage shows.

### Nickelodeon.

In the curio halls at the Nickelodeon this week will be Carmina and Brenan a colored company in "Fun On the Levee"; Burkhart, the magician; Joe Cramer, the [illegible] Mack and Dudley, acrobatic clowns, and many others. There will be a good variety show in the auditorium.

### Austin & Stone's Museum.

Another big bill of features and novelties is announced at Austin & Stone's Museum for the coming week. Among the principal attractions scheduled are the "The Old Homestead," with Denman Thompson in his familiar role of the Yankee farmer. Mr. Thompson's engagement at the Boston Theatre is proving one of the most prosperous in the whole history of the play, and the theatre itself has been packed to the doors at every performance.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" at the Tremont presents a picture of life in the days when the English Bath was the centre of fashion that is as interesting as it is delightful.

Another offering for the second act of "The Admirable Crichton" at the Hollis Street Theatre is an especially complex affair on account of the many changes in the stage [illegible] which William Gillette as Crichton has to [illegible] at every act.

It has been said that "Kathleen Ni Houlihan," one of the plays of William Butler Yeats, which are to be presented at Chickering Hall next week, has never been presented in this country, but it was [illegible] a few days ago that it had received at least one presentation, and that was by some Pittsburg girls, who played it before Mr. Yeats at the time of his visit to this country about a year ago.

The first act of "Dusters in White Women" starts off with a big safe robbery and a sensational murder. In the second act there is the abduction of white girls and the [illegible] and the working of the famous third degree on a suspect at police headquarters. In the third act there is a street riot caused by a trolley car wreck, and one is also treated here to the amazing spectacle of a steel cage filled with young girls who are designed to be sold to the highest bidder.

An [illegible] impression has somehow gone around that one and the same company is playing in all the week's productions at the Columbia Music Hall. On the contrary, there are three distinct companies in constant rehearsal, involving a very large number of chorus people and principals.

The latest novelty in vaudeville is a fancy drill exhibition by a company of Japanese soldiers who have come to this country for the purpose of raising funds to assist their government in the present struggle, all their surplus earnings being devoted to this purpose. These young men are said to give as fine an exhibition as did the Zouaves, who recently appeared at Keith's, patrons of which playhouse will have an opportunity of judging for themselves a week from to-morrow. These Japanese soldiers are under orders to return to their various regiments in April next, and will not be seen elsewhere in New England.

Raymond Hitchcock, in "The Yankee Consul," will come again to Boston for one week, at the Tremont, following "Parsifal." In the support of Mr. Hitchcock will be at most the same cast as was first seen here at the Tremont. The players include Eva Davenport, Agnes Cain Brown, Rose Beaumont, Sally McNeil, Albert Parr, William Danforth J. M. Hatch and J. P. Harrand.

A popular attraction will follow Ada Rehan at the Majestic in Bertha Galland. She will appear in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and all who have read Charles Major's novel will wish to see the play.

Some of the talent that will be heard here with George Primrose's big minstrel company at the Boston Theatre is Byron Kelly, the famous baritone soloist, who possesses a voice of rare sweetness, power and range.

The stage settings of "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet" and "Much Ado About Nothing" prepared by Charles Frohman for E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe are pronounced the most elaborate that any Shakespearian production has had on this side of the Atlantic in years. Chicago and New York audiences have been specially enthusiastic.

When "Parsifal" returns to the Tremont November 28, the performances will be given on exactly the same scale as last season, and the [illegible] of performances will also be the same. There has been no change in the company, but even better results than before may be looked for, because of the increased flexibility of every one with the work.

Madame Schumann-Heink runs the whole scale of musical expression, for she has a voice of remarkable compass in both oratorio and comic opera.

One of the features of "The Great Automobile Mystery," a sensational melodrama based on the famous Buffalo tragedy, is the use of one of the most modern and up-to-date automobiles. It appears two or three times during the play, but its most important appearance is when it chases over a precipice to certain death. It will soon be seen at the Grand Opera House.

It is a foregone conclusion that the pop [illegible] will be done during the Stinner in "The Isle of Spice" would have [illegible] into vaudeville, and now the announcement is made at Keith's that it will be presented there with a couple of weeks by eight English dancers.

Maud Durbin, who plays Alice in "The Harvester," is in private life Mrs. Otis Skinner.

Antone Hegner, the noted 'cello soloist of the Boston Symphony orchestra, is announced as a feature of the all star vaude ville at Music Hall in the near future

## Amusement Notes.

One of the most interesting events of the dramatic season will be the appearance at the Castle Square Theatre next week of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe as their stars. They will be the first to be seen of superb Shakespearian productions, including performances of "Much Ado About Nothing," "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" and "Richelieu." Their productions are said to be remarkable for their beauty and completeness.

Bertha Galland will follow Ada Rehan at the Majestic Theatre, beginning her engagement with a matinee performance next week. She is appearing this season in Paul Kester's dramatization of Charles Major's novel, "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." Miss Galland is said to be [illegible] for her impersonation of Dorothy Vernon, and has gained recognition as a leading [illegible] of the day. Even as a child she was [illegible] prodigy, in each of which she has played either the leading of the heavy character part.

Billy Van has a lot of new slang phrases, and as Stanley Buckbridge in the "Strand Boy" he has plenty of opportunity to use up-to-date street talk.

Thomas J. Ryan, who is to appear in "The Blue Jeans" at the Bowdoin Square this week, was originally of the vaudeville team of Ryan and Richfield, known as "The Boys of Avon," who were among the most popular entertainers ever heard in the old Bijou.

Beyond," the musical drama seen earlier in the season by Chickering Hall, will return on New Year's day for a limited engagement. Its production last season was received from literary and society people alike as an opportunity for seeing the [illegible] Russian ballet that will open on [illegible]

Mary Sanders, the little actress who has been playing [illegible] a number of [illegible] Stock Company, will be one of the leading [illegible] next week.

[illegible] season of [illegible] at the Tremont [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] Purchasers of seats for "Parsifal" will be admitted on application to the ticket office at the door.

The musical comedy entitled "Mr. Him and Her" is the [illegible] at the Globe [illegible] Theatre following "The Errand Boy," a record [illegible] week from Monday. The action [illegible] in the West and in the Klondike [illegible] and it will be presented by a large company.

The scenes of Otis Skinner's new play, "The Harvester," in which that actor is [illegible] at the Park Theatre, are said to [illegible] Chinese and the peasant [illegible] of it [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# Dinkelspiels's Thanksgiving Dinner

By George V. Hobart

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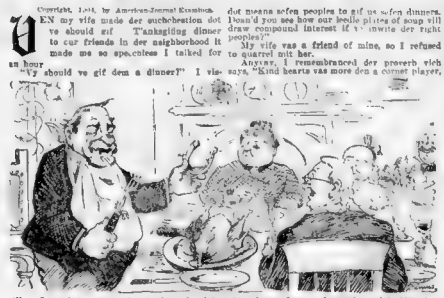


'Ven I vent to carve der turkey der fairst ding I struck vas a horseshoe vich Ollie hat put in for it."

WEN my vife made der suchdestion dot we should ask Tankagiving dinner to our friends in der neighborhood it made me so speechless I talked for an hour.

"Vy should we git dem a dinner?" I vis- says, "Kind hearts vas more den a corset player.

Anyvay, I remembrandced der proverb vich says, "Vere dot means sefen peoples to git us sefen dinners, Don't you see how our leedle plates of soup vill draw compound interest if ve invite der right peoples?"

My vife vas a friend of mine, so I refused to quarrel mit her.

Anyvay, I remembrandced der proverb vich says, "Kind hearts vas more den a corset player.

Der name of de new cook vas Ollie Olsen. Dhat vas hard for me und der rest of her vas soft.

Ollie ast she vas a fairst-class cook, but ven ve dared her to prove it she forgot my vife vas a lady und vould der cook scour at her.

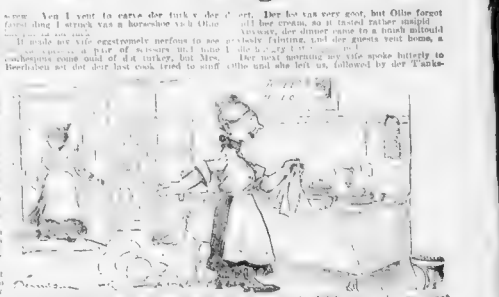
Vell, my vife instantaneous Mr. und Mrs. Herr Gott, Oscar Pickpaw und his vife und her daughter Clara; Mr. und Mrs. Skinnerbut und son Cunningham; Mr. und Mrs. Jim Dobbsen und son, Hiram; Clarence; Mr. und Mrs. Goosequack, und Homer Schaw was developing.

My vife vas so vorried about der cook dot before der dinner time arrived she hat an attack of nervous postponement.

So vas both in fear und tremblement dot Ollie could send a potator und run from de kitchen und before it reached der table it could become a chop suey.

Anyvay, der guests arrived promptly, und I could see from dier faces dot dey vould like to connect to a finish.

Der fun began to chat pleasantly vile der soup vas coorsing out of der corner of dier eye und den removed dier tableskeer around to see dit I had a box of seegars vich dem in der fog), vun of vich vas der cork



[illegible] vas [illegible] vas [illegible] vas [

# A SCHOOL OF TABLE MANNERS FOR ACTORS AND ACTRESSES RECOMMENDED BY Alan Dale.

"The stage meal to-day seems to be the cue for comedy. Never have there been finer opportunities for the proverbially hungry actor to 'Eat' his manager 'out of house and home.'"

## Nowadays the Drama Requires So Much Stage Eating It Should Be Done Well

IT was Richard Mansfield who, in one of those periodic outbursts of translucent self-advertisement that used to overwhelm him before he settled down to be comfortably great and exclusive, once talked to Mr. Franklin Sargent's pupils on the sublime subject of table manners.

There were embryonic Romeos and budding Juliets waiting greedily to devour the great man's words in his promised address. And they devoured them. "It is about time," said the spiritual actor, "that men with the manners of a sea-cook should no longer disport themselves on the stage—in society dramas. They should know how to use their knives and forks."

Thereupon Mr. Mansfield told a beautiful and pathetic story. He knew a young actor who, after he had cut his meat, laid aside his fork and began picking up his food with his left hand. When Mansfield, as a tender-hearted, delicately-stomached gentleman, deeply remonstrated, the actor was amazed and wondered what under the sun the crank meant.

The famous star told this story in a sweetly wistful manner. He advised young men who had not known the advantage of good breeding to go out for a couple of years as footmen. In that way, while associating with the outside edge of the upper crust, they could pick up a few stray manners.

### *Stage Meals With Suavest Table Manners Are Now All the Rage in Comedy*

At the time we smiled at these remarks. They were so sudden. But Mansfield must have had a prophetic soul, for, lo-and behold! all the observations have taken on a subtle importance. The stage meal to-day seems to be the one for comedy, and not in years have theatregoers been asked to view so many gastronomic episodes as they find to-day, served up with the suavest "table manners." Never have there been finer opportunities for the proverbially hungry actor to "eat" his manager "out of house and home." Barely has indigestion been so artistically courted.

The most amusing play in New York at the present time is "The Duke of Killicrankie," at the Empire Theatre. (Some people have called me the third syllable of that Scotch name, because I can't resist barring on that play.) One entire act is taken up by a supper, assuredly the most strenuously laugh-inspiring thing that one could wish to see. At last Saturday's matinee I dropped into the Empire to inhale that meal again. As it is now played, it is a gem. It is eked out with long, droll pauses, during which you do nothing but watch the actors eat. Course after course is daintily served by obsequious waiters.

There are four participants—Mr. John Drew, Miss Fanny Brough, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Miss Margaret Dale—and I advise all the absent-minded theatregoers who live in that hotbed of gross-mindedness and hoggish table manners, the New York boarding house, to study this little scene. Miss Fanny Brough never once puts her knife in her mouth. Mr. Drew resolutely and persistently declines to pick his teeth. Mr. Weedon Grossmith, even when he gets jolly, resists the inclination to put his feet on the table, and Miss Margaret Dale, in her moments of reverie, never scratches her head with her fork.

### *See [illegible] Are Required If Good [illegible] Is Sought.*

Mr. Mansfield's ideas are loyally carried out. It is inconceivable what a scene might have been if it had been entrusted to crude actors who had been told to "be natural and play them[selves]." Indeed, it would have been quite offensive. After all eating [illegible] picturesque proceeding.

In real life [illegible] people should be compelled to nourish themselves [illegible] civilized way they brush their boots or comb their hair. [illegible] is something that we don't want to see. [illegible] conventions do not have led us to make a meal a social function. It is only in the boarding house or the cheap restaurant that "the meal is a meal."

The supper in "Belle Mahone" makes a great hit. It is one succession of laughter ripples. I have never seen anything "catch on" so remarkably. The audience sit and watch the actors assisting themselves to the various courses, and the comments are odd. "I believe those are real cutlets," "I'm sure those green peas are genuine," "They seem to be really hungry," are the remarks that the ladies make. But the pretty appointments, the many graces and the orderly methods are of value to very many who have been led to believe that these trite refinements are merely "airs."

Of course, the actors in this scene are people of good breeding. But suppose Mr. Charles Frohman wanted to engage a No. 2 company. How would he go about it? Would he escort a troupe of actors and actresses to a restaurant and watch their gambols with a hunk of pie? Or would he clap an actor into evening clothes and set him before a plate of soup, to see if he could eat without splashing? Or would he make the engagement dependent upon the art of [illegible] with it necessitating a subsequent immersion in the [illegible]?

### *Table Manners Have Become Most Important Factors in Dramatic Education*

It is hard to say. Certainly Richard Mansfield's address to Mr. Franklin Sargent's Romeos and Juliets does seem to have much point to it. Table manners have suddenly reared themselves up as exacting factors in a dramatic education.

In "Joseph Entangled" Mr. Henry Miller and Miss Hilda Spong sat [illegible] to the most disgusting meal of the day. You may be [illegible] and take liberties with a dinner, but there is [illegible] about breakfast. It is serious, and—unless [illegible] painful. The scene in "Joseph Entangled" would have got on the nerves of the audience if they had sat down to pork chops and buckwheat cakes. He was in love with her, you know, and she was a dainty thing. It needed the very extract of good breakfast table manners to carry the scene.

Miss Spong breakfasted charmingly, pouring out the tea almost poetically. Every actress should practice pouring out tea. A woman who does it well always looks pretty. To see her with the teapot held subtly aloft, as she chats lightly and wonders if you take one lump of sugar—or two—or cream or milk, is generally quite fascinating.

In the modern quick city the art is comparatively lost. All young women anxious to grace society plays should take lessons in how to pour out tea. Of course, they don't need it in "Romeo and Juliet," or "Hamlet," or "Macbeth"—but Pinero, and Ford, and Clyde Fitch plays render the knack almost necessary.

In "La Passereth" ("The Marriage of Kitty") played by Rejane at the Lyric Theatre, *Jacqueline*, *Gardannes* and *Bunaimo* sit down to a little dinner on the stage, announcing exactly what it is. *Jacqueline* apologizes for such a small dinner—plain beef soup, brook trout, a filet and some fruit preserves.

It is served by a butler and a maid, and—it does not disgust you at all. French table manners are unlike ours. The gentlemen tuck their serviettes under their chins, and it is not considered impolite to mop up your plate with a lump of bread. Still, these things on the stage have to be done well. It is an art.

### *There Is No Illusion in the Eating Of the Ordinary Hungry Person*

In her other play, "Amourcuse," Rejane, with her stage husband, also partakes of a meal, at which you are compelled to assist, and at which "manners" seem to be absolutely essential. In fact, these meals play such an important part in modern comedy that the greatest care has to be taken in order to avoid ruining the illusion. This could so easily be done. There is no "illusion" in the dinner of the average really hungry person. It is an ugly reality—often greasy.

"Miss Spong breakfasted charmingly, pouring out the tea almost poetically. A woman who pours tea prettily always looks well. To see her with a teapot held subtly aloft, as she chats lightly, is quite fascinating."

"Miss Fannie Brough never once puts her knife in her mouth; Mr. Drew declines to pick his teeth; Mr. Weedon Grossmith resists the inclination to put his feet on the table, and Miss Margaret Dale never scratches her head with her fork."

## Audiences Are Always Interested In Table Scenes That Show Good Breeding

The amusing meal in "The Music Master," at the Belasco Theatre, in which the labrinthian intricacies of macaroni are starred, is not designed as a study in table manners. The atmosphere is not supposed to be elegant—in West Houston street—the table is not an "art"—but fun is obtained without vulgarity.

Perhaps if these types were told to be absolutely and unornamentally natural the audience might feel a symptom or two of nausea. This, of course, would be dangerous. Playwrights, when they evolve dinner scenes, must remember that the men and women in the audience have just dined before appearing at the theatre. The modern tendency is to dine universally and too well. Thereupon it is a risky thing to dramatize a dinner, unless it be done deftly.

Just as many people to-day are too busy to talk grammatically (I've heard eloquent lawyers say "you was"), so the average city man is in too much of a hurry to purr sympathetically over his food. He bolts it. There is a disposition to call a man a dude if he is repelled at the sight of a toothpick—which is assuredly a repulsive item of table decoration.

Actors sail in this sort of boat, and to-day they are "up against" the need of displaying their "table manners" with those other arts and graces. As a matter of fact, the stage meal has never been so popular as it is to-day. A good one rarely fails.

The old idea of providing for fifteen hungry actors a luscious dish of papier-mache apples, a cardboard chicken and some "property" cake, with nothing real but lettuce (which is pretty, but not satisfying), has passed. I've seen many *Camilles* sit down to this sort of a meal, when the poor things clamored for nutriment, and has invariably distracted one's attention. *Camille* and her associates are all supposed to be such jolly, rollicking trumps, but how can they wax lavish on cardboard? And I've always wondered if the managers of the "Camille" productions were not afraid to confront the actors with real food for fear that they might eat it and give themselves away. Perhaps they feel safer with cardboard. Even an actress's appetite is proof against that.

### *Dinner in "The Man From Blankley's" Is Chief Feature of the Play*

When "The Man from Blankley's" was first produced by Hawley, in London, the critics marvelled at the sight of a real meal. In this play a big dinner is given to fourteen people, and it goes through an entire act. This fact was boomed as quite extraordinary. It was hinted that a caterer served the repast each night, and—well, probably many a waif Thespian rejoiced at the idea of being "boarded" during his engagement. This meal was the feature of "The Man from Blankley's," and "table manners" were essential.

It will therefore be seen that Richard Mansfield knew what he was talking about when he advised those students to familiarize themselves with the tactful use of the knife and fork. This is the day of notions, and "imitation" food is resented by the average audience.

Just as they would willingly pay $2 to see a fire engine on the stage, so they will rush to see an actor eat a 50-cent table d'hote dinner behind the footlights—and no subterfuge, please. To have heard the Empire audience discussing the probability of the reality of the food used in "The Duke of Killicrankie" you would have thought that a real cutlet was a wonderful event, and real green peas revolutionary. The theatregoer with a "distaste for food" must feel a bit squeamish nowadays.

ALAN DALE.

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and warmer Sunday and Monday; light westerly winds.

High water: 5.43 a.m.; 9.10 p.m.

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# BOSTON AMERICAN

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

AND NEW YORK JOURNAL.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

50 PAGES.

VOL. 1—No. 241. SUNDAY BOSTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1904. SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS


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# JULIA WARD HOWE SAYS NO!

## When Asked in Mary Rogers Case:

# SHALL WOMAN HANG?

### Recalls Distinction Between Punishment for the Sake of Offender's Good and Wreaking Vengeance.

### *Says Death Penalty Works Against Moral Elevation*

**By JULIA WARD HOWE.**

**Written Expressly for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.**

THE great Aristotle, distinguishing between punishment and vengeance, says that punishment seeks the amelioration of the offender, while vengeance is sought only to appease the wrath of the person offended. If the humanity of this pre-Christian philosopher enabled him to emphasize this distinction, surely a society which calls itself Christian is bound to take heed that the penalties which it finds itself obliged to inflict shall not savor of vengeance.

Punishments inflicted by force of law should have in view two objects, to wit, the protection of the Commonwealth from acts of violence and injustice, and the reformation of the criminal. The best way to protect society is to raise the average of its moral tone. The death penalty appears to me to militate against this elevation. When it demands a life for another life taken, it recurs to the old Mosaic dispensation, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." This was suited to the intelligence of a society but little advanced in civilization. The teaching of the Divine Master pointed in another direction.

***Strong Objection To Capital Punishment***

One strong objection to capital punishment lies in the uncertainty regarding the perpetrator of a criminal act. Murder, especially when it is planned beforehand, is usually committed with every precaution of concealment. Actual witnesses of a crime are usually difficult to find. The innocent man sometimes suffers for the guilty one. The thought of such an error is most repugnant to our sense of justice.

In cases where an accomplice, real or pretended, bears witness to the commission of a crime, the law ordains that the character or want of character of the informant shall be duly taken into consideration. How closely this ordinance is followed we cannot say, but the doubt which it involves tends to increase our uncertainty as to the person of the criminal.

We may then state as objections to the death penalty, first, that it has the character of vengeance, and as such tends to degrade the sentiment of society, and, secondly, the uncertainty which must often exist as to whether the party accused is really the author of the crime.

***Saved From Gallows by Appearance of Victim***

The celebrated Irish patriot and orator, O'Connell, arguing against capital punishment, assured his audience that he had witnessed the execution of three brothers, the fact of whose innocence was subsequently established. Within the memory of persons who may now be living, a father and son, accused of murder and already at the foot of the gallows, were saved from death by the sudden appearance of the supposed victim. Indeed, it is not long since a man in our own country, dying in his own bed, confessed the murder for which another man, years before, had suffered the death sentence. The poet Dante makes the entrance to hell fearful with these words:

"Leave hope behind, all ye who enter here."

I could wish that a sentence the opposite of this, should be written above the doors of our prisons. Why should we not trace there the banner of the Christian triad of virtues:

Faith, in man's power of self-redemption.

Hope, that it will prevail.

Charity deep and boundless, for the very wickedest of God's children.

Julia Ward Howe.

## ILL WOMAN HANG? ISLATURE TO SAY

**e Sunday American.**

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 19.—Section 1. The sentence of death pro the Legislature on the bill to reinstate the capital punishment sentence of death in the case of Mary M. Rogers, convicted of the murder husband, Marcus Rogers, in Bennington last October. If the said Mary M to life imprisonment has been executed and has not escaped from ti after Thanksgiving, the Legislature has not fixed the time of its next ing adjourned for its usual holiday recess to State Prison.

The bill will be taken up for consideration immediately upon the re tion Immediately upon the reassembling of the Legislature. It was introduced in the House by Representative Archibald, of Manchester, and copies of it were sent to counsel for Mrs. Rogers, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sargent, of Rutland. The bill to abolish capital punishment was defeated. The bill now before the Legislature is entitled "An Act to reinstate the Sentence heretofore warrant for taking into ha of Mary Rogers," and is as follows:

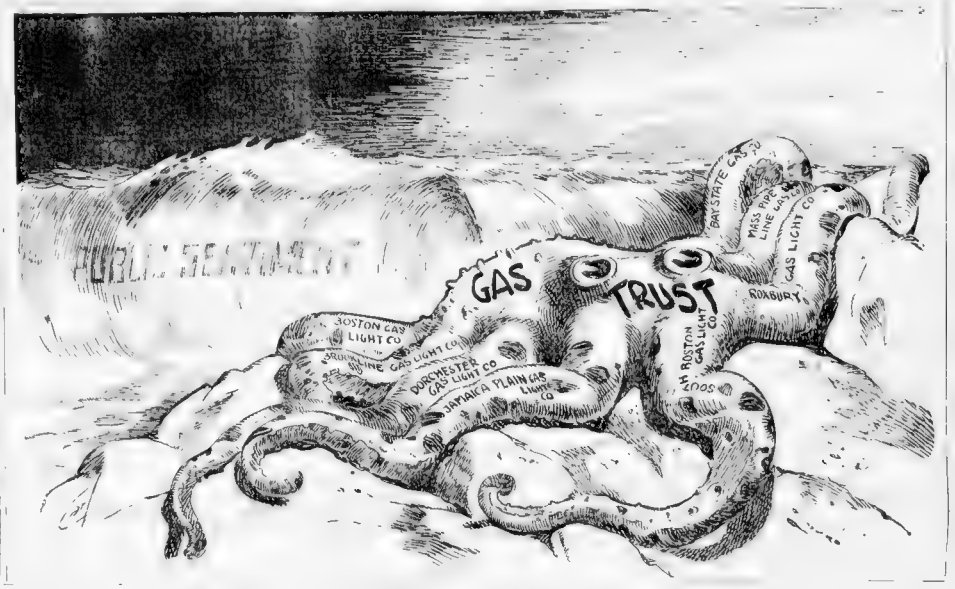
"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, Section 1. The sentence of death pronounced upon Mary M. Rogers, by the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, at the October term, 1904, of the county of Bennington, for the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers, in Bennington, upon the 26th day of October, A. D. 1903, be and the same is hereby confirmed and affirmed, and the said Mary M. Rogers is hereby ordered to be taken by the sheriff of the county of Bennington, and by him safely kept in the state prison, at Windsor, in the county of Windsor, and by the keeper of said prison safely kept in close confinement at hard labor, until the fifth day of December, A. D. 1905, on which day, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon, the said keeper of said prison shall cause the said Mary M. Rogers to be executed and put to death by the passage of a current of electricity through her body, of sufficient force to cause her death, and the said keeper shall certify to the clerk of the said court a certificate of the manner in which the said sentence has been executed.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State is hereby ordered to deliver a copy of this act to the clerk of the said court, a certified copy to the said keeper of said prison, and a copy to the counsel for the said Mary M. Rogers.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage."

Continued on Page 32, Column 4.

# *BOSTON GAS FRAUDS EXPOSED! PEOPLE'S BATTLE FOR 80-CENT GAS JUSTIFIED BY OFFICIAL RECORDS*




*HIGH AND DRY.*

# $40,000 BLAZE, ONE HURT IN CAMBRIDGE.

Fire Starts in the Crowded Store of Mack & Cook, and Entire Fire Department Is Called Out Through Error

A fire that caused a loss of about $40,000 occurred in the store of Mack & Cook, proprietors of the New York Department Store, at No. 504, and Louis Rosenberg, shoes and rubbers, at No. 508 Massachusetts avenue, last evening.

A number of persons were slightly overcome by smoke, but luckily there were few present at either store and all got out safely. Charles C. A. Mack of the former department, had his arm broken by the falling of the fire escape. It is suffered contusions of the left side. Mack's home is at 1 Wilson Park. Miss Mack, Miss Hannah Mack, Miss Bessie Mack and Mrs. Isadore Lincoln also occupied rooms in the building. Frank Wright and Shepard Barry were rescued by leaping from the window.

The fire started in the basement of the New York Department Store and was discovered by Mr. Cook, one of the partners. He tried to extinguish the flames with a fire extinguisher. He did not succeed and he was so overcome with the smoke that he was forced to retire. He then went to the door and got out ahead of the crowd.

Once the fire was fully below, Hall, and the call came to the Hall Box No. 536. Then Mack & Cook's and Rosenberg's stores and Rosenberg's home were in flames. There was a great deal of excitement, as the fire was first reported as a fire in the Hall building. Many persons were in the building when the fire was discovered, but all escaped without injury.

Both Mack & Cook's and Rosenberg's stores were gutted. The loss on the stock will be about $30,000, and the loss on the building about $10,000. The building is owned by Mrs. Ellen Hall, of Cambridge. Mack & Cook's loss is covered by insurance, but Rosenberg's loss is not insured.

The fire was discovered at 6:30 o'clock, and the last engine left the scene at 8:30 o'clock.

## Japs in Turning Movement.

A report has come to-night from Kuropatkin's headquarters that the Japanese left wing is moving around the Russian right flank, and that the Russians are preparing to withdraw from their present position.

Battle Began Thursday.

The fighting began on Thursday, and has been going on ever since. The Russians have been expecting the attack.

# ARMIES IN BIG BATTLE AT SAKHE.

Kuropatkin and Oyama Now Engaged in Mighty Conflict for the Mastery of Mukden and of Northern Manchuria

London, Nov. 19.—A terrific battle between the huge armies of Oyama and Kuropatkin is raging along the banks of the Sakhe river.

The thunder of guns is incessant. Both sides are heavily reinforced and in strong positions. The battle promises to be the decisive engagement of the Manchurian campaign so far. It is the greatest in point of numbers engaged, more than a million men taking part in either army. More than 1,000 guns are engaged in the battle, and the losses already have been enormous.

# Mayor Collins's Petition, for 80-cent Gas, Backed Up by Greatest Demonstration of Popular Sentiment Boston Has Known, Bound to Win.

### *Official Evidence to Show Enormous Profits To the Gas Trust Even at Reduced 80-cent Rate*

EIGHTY-CENT GAS is the issue of the hour in Boston.

It will remain the issue until Mayor Collins's fight to gain for the people their rights has been won.

That public interest in the gas issue is transcendent is shown by the vast army of persons who have signed the BOSTON AMERICAN petition for an eighty-cent rate for gas.

On November 30, when the Gas Commissioners give to Mayor Collins a hearing on his demand that the price of gas shall be cut, the BOSTON AMERICAN will present its petition, bearing tens of thousands of signatures.

When the BOSTON AMERICAN mass meeting to demand eighty-cent gas is held in Faneuil Hall on Saturday evening, November 26, prominent citizens will voice the public demand for the abatement of the extortion practiced upon consumers by the Gas Trust.

# GROWTH OF GAS MONOPOLY WHICH HAS BOSTON IN ITS GRIP

Fastened on the City by Addicks.

And the People Have to Pay

But one dollar gas is based upon securities valuation for five times that amount, and THE PEOPLE HAVE TO PAY THE BILLS.

# REMARKABLE FINANCIAL JUGGLING IN BUILDING UP BOSTON GAS TRUST

## EIGHTEEN YEARS OF STRATEGY AND STRIFE

Continued from Page "1

...$14,000,000 in bonds and $5,000,000 in stock.

...These operations which made J. Ed ward Addicks a millionaire, were based upon the assumption of the control of three Boston gas companies, namely, the Boston Gas Light Company, the Consumers' Gas Company and the Bay State Gas Company, with a capital of about $7,000,000, as I am informed at the time, and the control of a number of gas companies in Massachusetts.

An idea of the extent to which Addicks gas ...

...is given through the fact that the total ...ayment of the properties of the sixty-eight gas companies, which were in existence, could be done in Massachusetts for less than $70,000,000.

...Mr. Addicks on the other hand ...but it was used through a ...ment of $50,000 authorized for the original Add...ks Gas Company. In this way the ...The manipulation through this ...note was one of the most remarkable ...proceedings of the founders of the Gas Trust. It was first used here in the case of Massachusetts limited capitalization of gas companies organized and generally known in Boston. The gas commission said regard ...ing this practice of ...

...It

### "A Conduit for Surplus Profits"

"If there be any ...

...

...

# 3 LYNN BOYS DROWN; ONE AFTER THE OTHER TRYING TO SAVE FRIENDS

## HEROIC BUT VAIN EFFORT AT RESCUE BY INVALID.

Sister Invades and Chums, One Loses in a Desperate Effort to Pull the Other Out of Icy Water in Which He Lay

Special to the Boston American.

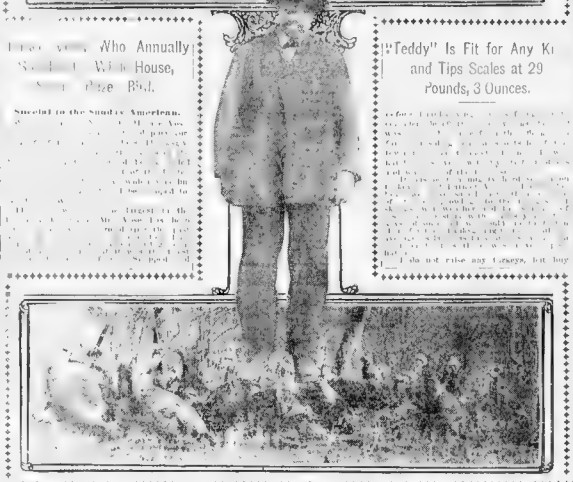
Lynn, Nov. 19. Three lessons of them... old and the other two ... drowned in Breed's ... afternoon. Edward Carey ... Mr. and Mrs. ... of No. 87 Hawke street ... Daniel Hawkes, aged ... Hawkes, of No. ... Walnut street, and Herbert Joseph ... years old, son of Mr. and ... Walnut street. The boys ... Carey and Hawkes ... Carey's brother ... Carey, who ... Hawkes was ... Carey ... Hawkes ... the water ... Carey ... Hawkes ... Carey ... Hawkes ... Carey ... Hawkes

# RHODE ISLAND IS PLUMPEST OF RHODE ISLAND TURKEYS KILLED TO GRACE PRESIDENT'S TABLE

Who Annually ... White House, ... Prize Bird.

Special to the Sunday American.

"Teddy" Is Fit for Any K... and Tips Scales at 29 Pounds, 3 Ounces.



Horace Vose, of Westerly, R. I., and his flock of famous turkeys from which was selected the monster bird which will grace the Thanksgiving table at the White House.

Broke Engagement as Result.

Want Trustee Appointed.

Bird Dubbed "Teddy."

# RHODE ISLAND LIQUOR FOR MASSACHUSETTS!

Special to the Sunday American.

# POOR MAN AWARDED $14,500 FOR LOSS OF EYESIGHT.

William Kilmartin Finds Small Consolation for His Terrible Affliction in Money Which the City Must Give to Him

# RHODE ISLAND FOR BALLOT REFORM.

Special to the Sunday American.

# ST. MARGARET'S TO BE DEDICATED

# THINK NURSE AIDED PALMER IN ESCAPE

Special to the Sunday American.

## BLAMED FOR DEATH OF BROTHER; FLEES

## RINGLEADER SHOT AND MEETING ENDS

## HUNTER SHOT DEAD BY HIS OWN GUN

# MINISTER PASSES 5 HOURS IN JAIL

Special to the Sunday American.

# NEW BRONZE DOORS SWING AT LIBRARY


# Nine Nations

## Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It Free?

Liquozone is now used almost the world over. Peoples half-the-world away from you are curing their ills by it. And so are people next door to you—your neighbors, your friends. Won't you ask some of them what Liquozone is doing? Then ask us for a bottle to try!

Liquozone is so new that few people know how many ills there are using it. One year ago it was almost unknown in America. Now nearly half the sick you meet wherever you go know some one whom Liquozone has cured.

Don't you realize that a product of this kind—one that must have such a record—must be the most powerful medicine in the world? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no evidence of any kind. We have only asked sick ones to buy the first bottle—to prove by themselves how what it has done for others told others. That is why Liquozone has become a household word.

We have spent millions of dollars in this most unusual way. It has cost us a fortune to advertise Liquozone this way. But we cannot afford to do anything else. We cannot even afford to tell what others know about Liquozone. Won't you let us pay the cost of a bottle to prove our claims?

### Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not a medicine. It is not a compounding of drugs or roots. It is not alcohol in any form. It is not made solely from vegetable products by a process requiring expensive apparatus and much time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone requires the use of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas.

Liquozone is the result of a process which I have been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The main result is to put into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless, germicide. Another result is to add a vitalizing tonic with which no other product can compare.

### Acts Like Oxygen.

The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the vital part of air, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of all life. It is the blood food, the nerve food, the scavenger of the blood. It is oxygen that purifies the lost blood to feed in the lungs; that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Too little oxygen always causes lack of vitality. An excess of it gives strength to every function of Nature.

Oxygen is also a germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables, and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone acts like oxygen. But it does more than oxygen, because it is stable. It carries its virtues into the blood to go where ever the blood goes. It is a remarkable thing. The fact that in the world for you. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we will gladly send you a bottle on every bottle sold for $1.00 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The discovery of Liquozone has solved the great problem of killing germs in the body, without killing the tissues, too. And there is no other way. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken into any body. Liquozone is the only way that any man knows to end the cause of any germ disease.

### We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone; and the British rights sold for a like sum. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

Before making this purchase, we tested the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We employed it in all germ diseases; in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it did what all the skill in the world could not accomplish with any other form of treatment.

Now Liquozone is more widely employed than any medicine ever was. It is now used prescribed by the best physicians. And no one can doubt that it is doing more for sick humanity than all the drugs in use combined.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs, or the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those troubles are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. When drugs were prescribed for these troubles, nobody knew of germs. Now every good physician knows that they call for a germicide.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes where ever the blood goes. Nature can assist it and we have found no disease—no germ trouble which can resist it. In cases which have resisted me for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anaemia | Kidney Disease |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhoea |
| Boils—Colds—Sore Throat | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malarial Blood Poison |
| Cancer | Neuralgia—Pneumonia |
| Consumption | Piles—Pancreatic Troubles |
| Catarrh—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Diabetes—Dandruff | Scrofula—Skin Diseases |
| Dyspepsia—Eczema | Stomach Troubles |
| Erysipelas—Fevers | Tuberculosis |
| Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers |

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please say so in the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a 50c sized bottle—a 50c bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you, to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge for yourself as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of your liking it. You want these results you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to try our offer to-day. The trial is at our expense, but the benefit is a powerful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out and send to Liquozone Co., 468-476 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Mr. disease is ....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.


# Mrs. Weisslitz, president of the German Womans' Club of Buffalo, N. Y., after doctoring for two years, was finally cured of her kidney trouble by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied it, for weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, **Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in procuring her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, **woman's** kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.**

### Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicines, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain I all disappeared, my complexion became clear, my step bright, and now I am a strong, healthy woman. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. PAULA WEISSLITZ, 159 Sidney St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Proof that Kidney Trouble can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel very thankful to you for the good your medicine has done me. I had doctored for years and was steadily growing worse. I had trouble with my kidneys, and two doctors told me I had Bright's disease; also had falling of the womb, and could not walk a block at a time. My back and hips ached all the time, and I was so nervous I could not sleep; had hysteria and fainting spells, was tired all the time, had such a pain in my left side that I could hardly stand at times without putting my hand on something.

"I doctored with several good doctors, but they did not help me any. I took, in all, twelve bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, five boxes of **Liver Pills**, and used three packages of **Sanative Wash**, and feel like a new woman, can eat and sleep well, do all my own work, and can walk two miles without feeling over tired. The doctors tell me that my kidneys are all right now. I am so happy to be well, and I feel that I owe it all to your medicine."—MRS. OPAL STRONG, Dalton, Mass.

**Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.**

**$5000 FORFEIT** If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.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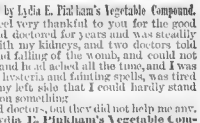


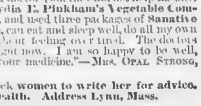


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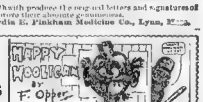

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# BRIBERY IS RAMPANT AT THE STATE HOUSE, SAYS THOMAS W. LAWSON IN "FRENZIED FINANCE"

## BOSTON FINANCIER BOLDLY CHARGES CORRUPTION.

### Details Story of Alleged Purchase of Bay State Legislators—Sheds New Light on the Big Gas Deal

"The Massachusetts Legislature is bought and sold as are sausages and fish at the market and wharves," says Thomas W. Lawson in his "Frenzied Finance" article in the [illegible] of Everybody's Magazine, circulated yesterday.

"I do not hesitate to say," continued Mr. Lawson, "that the largest and most prominent corporations in New England, whose affairs are conducted by our best representatives, [illegible] corrupt the Massachusetts Legislature, and the man of wealth among them who would enter a protest against the iniquity would be looked on as a 'crazy anarchist.'

"I will go further and say that if in New England a man of the type of Folk, of Missouri, can be found who will give over six months to turning up the legislative and Boston municipal sod of the past ten years, who does not excuse to the world a condition of rottenness more rotten than was ever before exhibited in any community in the civilized world, it will be because he has been muzzled by the breath of what are called

"Regular Quotations."

"Massachusetts Senators and Representatives are not only bought and sold as sausages or fish are in the market, but there existed a regular quotation schedule for their votes.

"Many of the prominent lawyers of the State were tradesmen in legislation and earned large fees engineering the repeal of old laws and the passage of new ones.

"Agents of corporations nominated candidates for office, and paid the expenses of their election in return for votes for a favorite measure and promise to 'do business.'

"The Legislature was organized on the same basis. Its executive officers were chosen because of their subserviency to certain corporation leaders; committees were rigged to do this, that and [illegible] other things from being done.

"Above all, I learned that the chance of a citizen of Massachusetts obtaining a charter from the Legislature of his State, unless he had money to put up for it, was about as good as a broke girl securing a diamond and duly stumbled across at Tiffany's or [illegible].

"When I had full opportunity to study these things the Massachusetts Legislature, its workings and those who worked it and the impressions I had received were absolutely confirmed."

### The Gas Fight.

Mr. Lawson says that his first knowledge of the corruption which he says existed in the State House was obtained soon after he became involved in the gas war in Boston and when the General Court was petitioned to charter a new and independent gas company.

"The new company set forth in its petition that because of the [illegible] low price of 1 [illegible] it could not afford to [illegible] 50 cents per thousand feet, which was the price [illegible] manufacturers and others [illegible] for fuel.

"We, the Boston companies," says Mr. Lawson, "were to go ahead with the case in which it was to be the expense of getting a charter, and as [illegible] and to get it, $250,000 to $300,000, if there would be hasty business done at the State House.

"It did not begin a round of investigation among men who would take frothy views of the Legislature, says Mr. Lawson, "but a [illegible] machine for the manufacture and moulding of legislation was complete, but efficient.

"Investigation developed that it was very bold—too boldness and much power for what it grabbed that its chief engineer was a leading citizen, and his absolute air gentlemen of great respectability and admirable antecedents, and in whose behind and title distinctions are [illegible] which much may be covered.

"At the head of the [illegible]'s forces was his lawyer, [illegible] the [illegible] gentleman of [illegible] and with the strength of an ox. Nothing aroused him to such frenzy as to have to do with a legislator who unnecessarily haggled over the price of his vote. [illegible] Then a lawyer, not expected that Senator This or Representative That would not come into camp, [illegible] with an oath would simply say, 'Take me to Mr. and I have his vote in ten minutes or there'll be occasion for a new election in his district to-morrow.'

### How They Were "Paid."

"It is a Beacon Hill tradition that for years [illegible] on final payment day would have the members of the Massachusetts Legislature march through his private office one at a time, and, handing each of them their loot, would proclaim: 'Well, you're certified with in full, aren't you?' That represents your vote on [illegible].' Then he would loudly identify the bill and the particulars of the service, while behind a partition with a stenographer would be Mr. [illegible], his secretary, and after the notes had been written out, would witness the accuracy of the stenographer's report. When the Legislature assembled again, old members, the same story goes, would be required to come [illegible] to prove accumulations of ship. Then he would allow them to look over his memoranda, 'just to keep 'em from being too proud,' as he genially phrased it.

"Subordinate to [illegible] and [illegible] was a long line of eminently respectable lawyers known all over the Commonwealth as [illegible]'s attorneys. These men participated at nominations, acted at elections, and took care of the many preliminary details. The first line of attack was composed of practical politicians of various grades—ex-Senators or Representatives, and local bosses, who were known as [illegible]'s 'right-hand men.' Below these were the ordinary lobbyists, the detectives, and runners, who kept 'tabs' on every move and deed, day and night, of the members of the Legislature. This was the [illegible]'s machine, and it worked together with that fine solidity and evenness which can only be attained with lots of practice and much success. In comparison with this compact organization an average 'Tammany Hall,' a 'Chicago Combine' or a 'St. Louis Syndicate' would look like a broken-down snow plough in August.

### "Headquarters" in Hotel.

"Headquarters for [illegible] were opened at [illegible] Hotel, parlors 9, 10 and 11, floor 6, 7, 8, second story front. Parlors 9 and 10 were the general reception room, while 11 was for the commander himself and the holding of important and 'confab' interviews. The rooms 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 were used for educational purposes. In the morning the place was deserted, but at noon the parlors began to fill up with the different members of the 'machine' and their friends, trustworthy members of the Legislature.

"Another interval of silence and peace until at 5:30 the real business of the day

THOMAS W. LAWSON

Thomas W. Lawson, Boston Financier Who Charges Wholesale Corruption at the State House in His Last Chapter on Frenzied Finance.

## FIXED PRICES FOR VOTES IN BOTH BRANCHES.

### "Standing" of Legislators Kept on Record and Used by Manipulators in Passing Through Their Bills

[illegible] Relief to the Governor and throw up his hands and plead for mercy when he would his converse sage."

"Massachusetts able and fearless lawyer [illegible] gave his answer, [illegible] an anvil blow.

"[illegible] would give them up gracefully if [illegible] to do it by amend [illegible] not you see a say cents than I will sign it.'

"There was nothing else to do. At the last minute the amendment was rejected. The [illegible] expression gave the bill [illegible] and it was [illegible] passed.

"The charter was not worth the parchment upon which it was engrossed.

"The bill had been fatally [illegible].

"The market closed with the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] shouting 'Hello!' with each tick and slip, and that night [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# DEMOCRATIC PARTY AGAIN SPLIT IN WORCESTER.

"Flying Wedge" Men Allege Double Dealing on the Part of the Old Leaders—All Not Harmony the Republican Ranks

Special to the Sunday American.

Worcester, Nov. 19.—Democratic party in Worcester is split again, and, unless the present signs mean nothing, the Democratic candidates for office will have a hard fight every, possibly, David A. Harris, the late Democratic mayor, is between the "flying wedge" and the regulars, and is said to be working for Democratic defeat. Dennison and the old "flying wedge" workers, who have been instrumental in the success of Mr. Dean, are for Governor Cobb first and Governor Douglas second. Democratic committee, which has been in the hands of the "flying wedge" since the election of Mayor Dennison, is now in the hands of the regulars, and the old "flying wedge" workers are left out in the cold. Dennison and Cobb men are working hand in hand, and the regulars are working for Governor Douglas and the rest of the Democratic candidates.

It is not here as in the Republican ranks, where there is also a split. The Democratic split is more serious, and is caused by the fact that the "flying wedge" men claim that they were double-crossed by the regulars, and were promised the support of the regulars for the mayoralty nomination this year. The regulars say that they made no such promise, and now say that they will not be bound by it.

It is further said that the regulars have practically agreed to support Lieutenant Governor Douglas for Governor, and that the "flying wedge" men are angry at this, as they say that Governor Cobb was promised the support of the regulars for Governor.

It is also said that the regulars have agreed to support Mayor Dennison for Mayor, and that the "flying wedge" men are angry at this, as they say that Mayor Dennison was promised the support of the regulars for Mayor.

It is further said that the regulars have agreed to support the rest of the Democratic candidates in the city election, and that the "flying wedge" men are angry at this, as they say that the regulars have agreed to support the rest of the Democratic candidates in the city election

# DEAD BOOKMAKER'S WIFE TO TELL OF DEATH THREATS MADE BY "NAN" PATTERSON.

## WOMAN VS. WOMAN IN NOW FAMOUS MURDER CASE.

State Said to Be Ready to Play Trump Card [illegible] Young's Attorneys [illegible]

By Boston American Leased Wire.

[illegible]

Partner to Tell Similar Story.

[illegible]

Nan Patterson, as she appears in court, seated beside her father, the painted panel in the background illustrating the Three Fates, towards which the prisoner's eyes often wander.

Prostrated by Mother's Illness.

[illegible]

Will See No More Visitors.

[illegible]

Will Ask Court to Free Client.

[illegible]

Would Send Woman to Chair.

[illegible]

Big Battle of Brains.

[illegible]

Wants to Tell Her Own Story.

[illegible]

## KID STRIKERS SEE GENERAL REDUCTION

Say 20 Per Cent. Cut-Down Will Be Followed by Other Lynn Firms.

Special to the Sunday American.

[illegible]

## $115,000,000 IN 1905 NAVAL ESTIMATES

Washington, Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Morton today gave out his estimates of the appropriations necessary for the naval establishment during the coming fiscal year. The total is $114,648,003.61, as compared with $97,758,190.01 appropriated for the present year.

## ST. LOUIS WOMAN TO SPEAK IN BROCKTON

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—The results of an election soon to be held in Brockton, Mass., the home of Governor Curtis Guild, will be influenced by the words of Mrs. Lavinia M. Dock, a St. Louis woman, Field Secretary of the National Council of American Indians and a

## GOELET PARTY IN WILD AUTO PLUNGE

Narrowly Escape Death When Car Crashes Into Steep Bank.

Special to the Sunday American.

[illegible]

## CITY IS PREPARING FOR PYTHIAN MEET

[illegible]

## $6,506 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES NEXT YEAR.

[illegible]

## STOLEN APPLETON MEDAL TO BE REPLACED.

[illegible]

Special to the Sunday American.

[illegible]

## ULTIMATUM SENT PRINCE BY ITALY

[illegible]

## REUNION OF ROGER CLAPP ALUMNI DEC. 6

[illegible]

## MELROSE IS WAGING GRIM WAR AGAINST GYPSY MOTHS

New Association Sending Out Circulars to Interest Citizens in the Battle.

[illegible]

## TO RAISE SHIP ON NANTUCKET SHOALS

[illegible]

## CHATTANOOGA PLANS BIG FAIR IN 1915

[illegible]

## WOULD BE SET OFF REPUBLICAN STATE

[illegible]

## MUTE EVIDENCE IN SANDBAGGING CASE

Special to the Sunday American.

[illegible]


2 For 1 Double Green Stamps All This Week

# LOWEST PRICES On All Drug Store Goods

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| Valentine Keidler's | 19c | Wild Cherry Bitters | 15c | Pond's Extract Cream | 19c |
| Antiseptine | 39c | Nervura | 13c | Pond's Extract Soap | 19c |
| Apollinaris | 39c | Nervura | 66c | Pond's Extract Vanishing Cream | 19c |
| Ayer's Hair Vigor | 66c | Odo-Ro-No | 39c | Pond's Extract Toilet Powder | 19c |
| Ayer's Cherry Pectoral | 66c | Oil of Cedar | 66c | Pozzoni's | 19c |
| Babbitt's Soap | 19c | Pears' Soap | 19c | Pozzoni's Complexion Powder | 19c |
| Bailey's Rubber Tooth Brush | 19c | Peruna | 1.00 | Pozzoni's Medicated Powder | 19c |
| Bay Rum | 19c | Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery | 1.00 | Pozzoni's Medicated Soap | 19c |
| Beef, Iron and Wine | 39c | Pierce's Favorite Prescription | 1.00 | Pozzoni's Toilet Powder | 19c |
| Beef, Iron and Wine | 66c | Pierce's Pleasant Pellets | 25c | Pozzoni's Toilet Soap | 19c |
| Beef, Iron and Wine | 1.00 | Piso's Cure | 25c | Piso's Cure | 19c |
| Bromo-Seltzer | 39c | Piso's Cure | 66c | Piso's Cure | 1.00 |
| Bromo-Seltzer | 66c | Piso's Cure | 1.00 | Piso's Cure | 1.75 |
| Bromo-Seltzer | 1.00 | Piso's Cure | 2.50 | Piso's Cure | 7.50 |

2 for 1 Double Green Stamps All This Week

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ayer's Sarsaparilla | 66c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 66c | Scott's Emulsion | 19c |
| Ayer's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 39c |
| Bromo-Quinine | 19c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 66c |
| Bromo-Quinine | 25c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 1.00 |
| Carter's Little Liver Pills | 19c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 1.75 |
| Carter's Little Liver Pills | 25c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 2.50 |
| Carter's Little Liver Pills | 1.00 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 7.50 |
| Cascarets | 10c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 19c |
| Cascarets | 25c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 18c |
| Cascarets | 50c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 19c |
| Cascarets | 1.00 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 19c |
| Cascarets | 1.75 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 22c |
| Cascarets | 2.50 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 29c |
| Cascarets | 7.50 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 17c |

2 for 1 Double Green Stamps All This Week

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuticura Soap | 19c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 23c |
| Cuticura Soap | 25c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 12c |
| Cuticura Barretts Improved Handkerchief Extract | 37c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 50c |
| Cuticura Ointment | 15c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 13c |
| Cuticura Pills | 9c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 50c |
| Cuticura Resolvent | 9c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 7c |
| Cuticura Soap | 25c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 8c |
| Cuticura Soap | 18c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 15c |
| Cuticura Soap | 39c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 12c |
| Cuticura Soap | 66c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 15c |
| Cuticura Soap | 1.00 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 25c |
| Cuticura Soap | 1.75 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 15c |
| Cuticura Soap | 2.50 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 22c |
| Cuticura Soap | 7.50 | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 10c |
| Cuticura Soap | 19c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 28c |
| Cuticura Soap | 67c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 29c |
| Cuticura | 37c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | 95c |
| Cuticura | 39c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | |
| Liver, Hood's Sarsaparilla | 28c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | |
| Emulsion, Scott's | 37c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | |
| Emulsion, Angier's | 37c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | |
| Extract, Hoff's Malt | 25c | Hood's Sarsaparilla | 1.00 | Scott's Emulsion | |

2 for 1 Double Green Stamps All This Week

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extract Malt, Trommer's | 1.00 | 73c | Oil, Harlem | 15c | 4c |
| Extract, Pond's | 50c | 33c | Ointment | 1.00 | 77c |
| Extract Beef, Armour's | 50c | 35c | Pain Killer, Perry Davis' | 25c | 19c |
| Extract Beef, Liebig's | 50c | 37c | Pepto-Mangan | 1.00 | 78c |
| Extract Beef, Wyeth's Juice | 1.00 | 55c | | | |
| Gin, Dent's Toothache | 15c | 10c | | | |
| Hypophosphates, Fellows' | 1.50 | 96c | | | |
| Ice, Arnold's Couch | 25c | 19c | | | |
| Ice, Evans, Brown's Gumine | 25c | 15c | | | |
| Ice, Mentholatum | 25c | 17c | | | |
| Ice, Robinson, Johnson's | 25c | 19c | | | |
| Ice, Vaseline | 1.00 | 61c | | | |
| Ice, Vaseline | 50c | 38c | | | |
| Ice, Vaseline, Father John's | 50c | 38c | | | |
| Ice, Vaseline, Fetner's | 1.00 | 79c | | | |
| Malt and Cod Liver Oil, Crapp's | 75c | 58c | | | |
| Malt, Nutrine | 1.00 | 76c | | | |
| Milk, Condensed, Eagle | 25c | 14c | | | |
| Milk, Condensed, Baby | 25c | 17c | | | |

2 for 1 Double Green Stamps All This Week

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pepsin, Kennedy's | 25c | 17c | Resinol | 50c | 39c |
| Pepsin, Horsford's | 25c | 17c | Rubifoam | 1.00 | 78c |
| Pepsin, Kodol | 50c | 39c | Sarsaparilla, Hood's | 1.00 | 69c |
| Pepsin, Mi-o-na | 50c | 39c | Ayer's | 1.00 | 69c |
| Pepsin, Paxtine | 50c | 39c | | | |
| Pepsin, Peptenzyme | 1.00 | 78c | | | |
| Pepsin, Stuart's | 50c | 39c | | | |
| Pepsin, Wampole's | 50c | 39c | | | |
| Pepsin, Wyeth's | 50c | 39c | | | |
| Pepsin, Wyeth's Liquid | 1.00 | 78c | | | |
| Phosphates, Horsford's | 50c | 39c | | | |
| Phosphates, Wyeth's | 50c | 39c | | | |
| Phosphates, Wyeth's | 1.00 | 78c | | | |
| Pills, Ayer's | 25c | 17c | | | |
| Pills, Beecham's | 25c | 19c | | | |
| Pills, Carter's | 25c | 15c | | | |
| Pills, Cascarets | 25c | 15c | | | |
| Pills, Dodd's Kidney | 50c | 39c | | | |
| Pills, Doan's Kidney | 50c | 39c | | | |
| Pills, Ferrol | 25c | 15c | | | |
| Pills, Hood's | 25c | 15c | | | |
| Pills, Ripans | 25c | 15c | | | |
| Pills, Stuart's Dyspepsia | 50c | 35c | | | |
| Pills, Stuart's Calcium Wafers | 25c | 19c | | | |
| Pills, Wyeth's | 25c | 35c | | | |

A Protection Against Wintry Blasts

We Will Cure Your Cough With a

50c Bottle of Jaynes' Balsam of Tar or Refund Your Money

Remember that the Only Genuine is JAYNES' BALSAM OF TAR

2 for 1 Double Green Stamps All This Week

Something Never Done Before by Any Druggist in America.

All Drugs at Cheapest. Tested By Our Analytic Chemist, Prof. W. L. Scoville.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arnica, per pint | 23c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 15c | Oil, Castor, per pint | 40c |
| Arnica, per pint | 12c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 10c | Castor, bottle, per pound | 65c |
| Arnica, per pint | 50c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 25c | Cedar, per pint | 1.00 |
| Arnica, per pint | 13c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 15c | Cottonseed (Sweet), pint | 35c |
| Arnica, per pint | 50c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 25c | Goose, in bottle, pound | 75c |
| Arnica, per pint | 7c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 15c | Jar, per pint | 35c |
| Arnica, per pint | 8c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 25c | Skunk, per pint | 50c |
| Arnica, per pint | 15c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 15c | Sweet, per pint | 35c |
| Arnica, per pint | 12c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 12c | Lemon, per pound | 1.00 |
| Arnica, per pint | 8c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 8c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |
| Arnica, per pint | 12c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 12c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |
| Arnica, per pint | 15c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 25c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |
| Arnica, per pint | 15c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 15c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |
| Arnica, per pint | 22c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 22c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |
| Arnica, per pint | 10c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 10c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |
| Arnica, per pint | 28c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 28c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |
| Arnica, per pint | 29c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 29c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |
| Arnica, per pint | 95c | Lavender Salts, per pound | 95c | Lemon, per pound | 1c |

2 for 1 Double Green Stamps All This Week

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil, Castor, per pint | 40c | 25c | Soda, Bicarbonate, per pound | 15c | 10c |
| Castor, bottle, per pound | 65c | | Soda, Phosphate, per pound | 35c | 23c |
| Cedar, per pint | 1.00 | 58c | Sugar of Milk, per pound | 35c | 25c |
| Cottonseed (Sweet), pint | 35c | 20c | | | |
| Goose, in bottle, pound | 75c | 50c | | | |
| Jar, per pint | 35c | 15c | | | |
| Skunk, per pint | 50c | 50c | | | |
| Sweet, per pint | 35c | 15c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 1.00 | 1c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 1c | 1c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 1c | 17c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 1c | 20c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 1c | 19c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 25c | | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 35c | | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 2c | 18c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 1.00 | 77c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 35c | 34c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 35c | 34c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 1.00 | 68c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 50c | 35c | | | |
| Lemon, per pound | 35c | 25c | | | |

2-Quart Hot Water Bottles 37c up

2-Quart Fountain Syringes 37c up

Bath Syringes, 23c. up

JAYNES & CO. Trade Mark

50 WASHINGTON ST., cor. Hanover.

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Lung Protectors 23c up

All Our Lung Protectors and Jackets are made in OUR OWN FACTORY and are sold to you at ONE PROFIT ONLY.

A TRUE HAIR GROWER

FREE TO YOU!

AN ENGLISH MERCHANT makes a remarkable offer. He will send a preparation on TRIAL FREE.

A few years ago the top of my head was entirely [illegible] I [illegible] I [illegible] I

# MARKET STEADY, IN HANDS OF PUBLIC.

Traders Cautious and Leave

## IMPROVEMENT IN TRADING EXPECTED.

[illegible] bankers have not [illegible] and advise [illegible] improvement in tone and increased activity in trading may be expected for the coming week. The market has been largely in the hands of the public, professionals holding aloof for the most part during the past week. Now, leading operators believe, the doubt which has filled the minds of the leaders as to what is safe to take is removed, and higher prices are predicted.

[illegible] The bank statement was a pleasant surprise to financiers. A considerable decrease in the surplus reserve had been expected, consequently the slight increase held a disproportionately favorable effect. The surplus is now over $9,000,000, as compared with $1,000,000 a year ago and $19,500,000 two years ago. Money is nominally at a slightly higher rate level, but the demand is light, with few individual transactions.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

[illegible] y With Fear of Slump

[illegible] Although the average of stock prices [illegible]

BOSTON STOCKS.

President Roose[illegible]

Stock Exchange, together with high, low and closing prices were as follows:

| | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | |

Trading Was Active

[illegible] The usual market leaders seem intent to allow the public full swing for a time. While [illegible]

BONDS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Quotations on government bonds [illegible]

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Transactions yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange, together with high, low and closing prices, were as follows:

| | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | |

Railroads Again Active.

[illegible] Wall street was fairly [illegible]

Stocks Going Higher.

[illegible]

"Guide to Investors" AND "Daily Market Letter." Very Special—Now Ready! "The Realm of Steel."

[illegible] Boston Stock Exchange

Paight & Treese

[illegible] STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.

53 State St., 11 Summer St., Boston. Mass.

[illegible]

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS." Others are Making Money, Why Not You?

[illegible]

Tax of the Stock

[illegible] A big deal been sent out to buy American

## TOTAL LIABILITIES $113,980.61 WITH $1100 ASSETS.

Two Petitions in Bankruptcy; First Owes $52,031.61, With $950 in Assets; Second $61,949, and Assets of $147.50

[illegible] Boston $52,031.61 [illegible] with $1,100 assets, has both [illegible] has not yet [illegible] Sun for [illegible] assets [illegible] fees, Charles B. [illegible] petitions [illegible] Both [illegible] Clerk of the United States District Court [illegible] a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His [illegible] assets are scheduled at $500 in his own [illegible] and dated [illegible] of his account. $100 is claimed as exempt, being household goods.

There are [illegible] creditors, all of whom [illegible] Knoll [illegible] Knoll [illegible] $1,000. [illegible] Manufacturers' Company, [illegible] $950 in [illegible] goods.

Some of the [illegible] creditors are: J. B. Phipps, No. 68 Leonard street, $11,221.85; J. Frank Adams, No. 53 [illegible] street, $1,000; [illegible] Kendall [illegible] Curtis & Co., 222 Devonshire street, $2,000; B. M. Perry, Worcester, $1,231.55.

[illegible] The petition states that Mrs. [illegible] Edwards, of Needham, is a creditor for the amount of $50 for [illegible] treatment.

[illegible] The second petition, filed by [illegible] filed with $147.50 assets.

The largest creditor is the Dalton, Inger[illegible] Company, of Boston, with claims of $11,[illegible]. Several other large creditors are: War[illegible] $923; Morse, Hudson, $2,000; F. O. Morse, Boston, $3,000.

## ROOSEVELT AFTER STANDARD OIL TRUST.

To Investigate Big Combine as the Result of Attempted Grab by Monopoly to Control the Panama Oil Fields

Washington, Nov. 19. President Roosevelt has ordered the Department of Commerce to [illegible] the power, [illegible] industry of the United States. The object is to ascertain whether the Standard Oil Company is an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

The Bureau of Corporations will make the investigation. James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, is a personal friend of the President, is to have charge of the investigation. It is to be more thorough than any trust inquiry yet begun.

**To Prosecute Trust.**

Special agents of the Bureau of Corporations are to be sent over the United States to make the preliminary investigations. [illegible] just as was done in the beef trust case. [illegible] It will require some time to get sufficient data for [illegible] to [illegible] be said [illegible]

At [illegible] received a carefully drawn opinion from persons allied with the Standard Oil Company. This application asked for the [illegible] way of looking for oil among the [illegible] Panama Canal, and also to construct a pipe line for the carrying of oil across the Isthmus.

**Grab for New Oil Field.**

On the surface this application was directed to the laudable attempt to discover new oil fields. Inferentially, however, and this view prevailed in the minds of the men composing the commission—it was thought safest to [illegible] to get absolute control of the oil-carrying trade, and the [illegible] asked of Mr. [illegible] was for [illegible] ing for oil [illegible] of the canal and [illegible] an [illegible] term of years thereafter.

COTTON PRICES.

The range of prices reported on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday was as follows:

NEW YORK.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | | |

LIVERPOOL, [illegible]

| | 12 M. | 1 P. M. | 2 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | |


AMUSEMENTS.

Telephone 186 Tremont. EVERY AFTERNOON 2:15 10c-25c

50 New People in the Great WEBER-FIELDS Success

Telephone 241 Tremont. EVERY EVENING 8:15 10c-50c

"POUSSE-CAFE"

Gertrude Reynolds, Dorothy Wardo, Minnie Burke, 40—Chorus—40, Ted T. Burns, Teddy Simmons, Trixie Primrose, 12—Show Girls—12

COLUMBIA MUSIC HALL

DELEHANTY BURLESQUE TROUPE. TODD SISTERS & COMPANY. MCINTYRE & HEATH. COLE & MAYNOR. HOGAN & BURKE. GERTIE DE MILO. REYNOLDS & DONEGAN.

SMOKING ALLOWED

10c-25c EVERY AFTERNOON

All Good 6

10c-50c EVERY EVENING

SEATS ON SALE THANKSGIVING DAY.

SEATS ON SALE THANKSGIVING DAY.

TO-NIGHT COLUMBIA BENEVOLENT ASSN. TO-NIGHT

BEST SHOW IN TOWN

SENATOR FRANK BELL, Famous Comedian. GARDNER, WEST & SUNSHINE, The Two Mullins. MAE TAYLOR. BUTLER & MURPHY. HATCH BROTHERS. GRAND ORCHESTRA. VAN AUKEN & VANNERSON, Novelties of A. BENO & DAILY, Aerial Comedy. BLONDIN SISTERS. KELLER & DOUGHERTY. C. F. NAGEL. MOTION PICTURES. BOX OFFICE OPEN 1 P. M. TODAY.

COLONIAL THEATRE

Direction Frederic Zobel & Harris, Lessees and Managers

LAST WEEK MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD

| | |
|---|---|
| TO-MORROW NIGHT | KING RICHARD III. |
| TUESDAY | As the Baron Chevrial's A PARISIAN ROMANCE |
| WEDNESDAY | BEAU BRUMMEL |
| THURS. THEO. MATINEE | BEAU BRUMMEL |
| THURSDAY NIGHT | IVAN THE TERRIBLE |
| FRIDAY | DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE |
| SATURDAY MATINEE | THE MERCHANT OF VENICE |
| SATURDAY EVENING NIGHTS | KING RICHARD III. |

Evenings at 8. Matinees Saturday at 2. Spec al Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 2

MONDAY, NOV. 28

MR. F. C. WHITNEY will present for a Limited Engagement the Incomparable Prima Donna Contralto

MME. SCHUMAN-HEINK

In the New STANDARD AND EDWARDS Comic Opera "LOVE'S LOTTERY"

Seats on Sale TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM

Always Presenting the Leading Burlesque Attractions

Matinee Daily at 2:15 Evenings at 8

Mr. J. Herbert Mack Presents THE WORLD BEATERS IN SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE

First appearance in Boston this season of this celebrated company of entertainers.

Loads of Scenery, Funny Comedians, Showy Show Girls

IF BURLESQUE IS THE THING —WE HAVE IT HERE.

POPULAR PRICES 10c to 50c

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE

ISAAC B. RICH, Proprietor and Manager

"Admirable play, splendidly done. An evening of rare delight."—HERALD

LAST SIX NIGHTS AT 8 MAT. SATURDAY AT 2

EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents WILLIAM GILLETTE

Mr. Gillette Will Not Appear Anywhere Else in New England This Season

In The Admirable Crichton

By J. M. BARRIE, Author of "The Little Minister."

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT. ONLY MATINEES SATURDAYS.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents E. H. SOTHERN and JULIA MARLOWE

SOTHERN - MARLOWE

FIRST WEEK, Beginning Nov. 28, SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY,

ROMEO AND JULIET

ROMEO—E. H. SOTHERN. JULIET—JULIA MARLOWE.

SALE OF SEATS for the First Week Begins TUESDAY NEXT

To Follow—"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" and "HAMLET."

Established 23 years. Most Successful Museum in the United States.

AUSTIN —AND— STONE'S MUSEUM

Tremont Row—Scollay Square. STONE & SHAW, Proprietors.

With Beginning MON., NOV. 21

"From All Over the World" ANNIE M. MOORE'S FAMILY. A Marvelous Troupe of Artists. 10 BIG ACTS. 10 Famous Society Women. Queen of Snake Charmers. CAPT. RICHMOND. The Famous Lion Tamer. MONKEY BAND and MONKEY JOURDAINE GLASSKEET. And His Giant Wrestling Bear. TOPPS, HALE-TONE PAN, PENNY and DIME. TWO ENGLISH ACTS. BEN HUR. Mammoth Picture. TWO MAMMOTH STAGE SHOWS Nearly Every Hour from 10 to 10. DRINK IT OUT. ADMISSION ONLY 10c.

AUSTIN —AND— STONE'S MUSEUM

Tremont Row—Scollay Square. STONE & SHAW, Proprietors.

THE STONE & SHAW SHOWS Are Visited Annually by Over One Million Men, Women and Children.

PALACE

HOME OF BURLESQUE

THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS BURLESQUERS

GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS

PALACE

PRICES 10 TO 50

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR RENT Real Estate

If you want to buy or sell your business [illegible] If you want help, housekeeper, [illegible] or any one [illegible] classified column [illegible]

SUNDAY AMERICAN

H. R. LEIGHTON & CO. STOCK BROKERS

COPPER STOCKS RAILWAY STOCKS INDUSTRIALS

Bought and sold for Cash or Carried on Conservative Margin.

Daily and Weekly Stock Market Bulletin Sent on Request.

246 Washington St. 69 Devonshire St. BOSTON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our rapidly increasing business has forced us to enlarge our Banking Department, and, with the additional floor space we have taken, we now occupy the largest and most commodious offices in New England, and can offer unexcelled facilities.

FRANK BREWER & CO.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange.

Bankers and Brokers.

Unlisted Stocks and Bonds a Specialty

Our Recommendations on Copper

When we told you in these columns [illegible] that we were on the eve of [illegible] possibly not thought us [illegible] optimistic. We [illegible] report of [illegible] per [illegible] for January, to close on [illegible] Friday, July. We were equally [illegible] in predicting the trend of [illegible] Copper Stock Market, and all who [illegible] with buying orders at the [illegible] on Monday have gathered a profit [illegible] of several points. The top has by [illegible] been reached as yet [illegible] on [illegible] only impress upon you [illegible] right of buying now, while [illegible] are upward, we are sure [illegible] will make hands-me profits [illegible] are seeking the fast [illegible] your business is to add you to our [illegible] Our market letter [illegible] for Monday, containing [illegible] and what which it will pay you [illegible]

Tale [illegible] Montreal & Boston Cons M[illegible] & Several Exchange

FRANK BREWER & CO.

Suite 1106, Broad Exchange Bldg., NEW YORK CITY.

MARCONI WIRELESS

The time to buy Marconi securities is now, while the price is low, and the company in the development period. As investors made hundreds of thousands of hundreds of dollars invested in the telephone, so you can profit by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph. Do not let this opportunity pass. Send for particulars, or call at our office and witness a demonstration of the system.

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Managers for the Marconi Underwriters

State Mutual Building

50 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

BROAD EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK

CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL

WOULD YOU INVEST YOUR MONEY AT 7% [illegible] If you [illegible] AMERICAN SECURITIES CORPORATION, 2 Kilby St., cor. State St., Boston, Mass.

Advertise Your Wants —IN THE— Boston American.

# KEITH'S

WEEK OF NOV. 21

Doors Open at 1 P. M. Performance Continuous Until 10:30 P. M.

Thursday Next (Thanksgiving Day), Doors Open at 11 A. M.

Reserve Your Seats Early in the Week.

Another Great Blues-Dispelling Vaudeville Bill

More Than Half the Acts Mirth-Provoking.

First Time in Boston of the Noted American Contralto and Song-Writer, Miss

## MABEL McKINLEY

Who Will Render a Repertoire of High-Class Selections, Including Ballads of Her Own Composition.

Positively for One Week Only, and Will Not Appear Elsewhere in Boston.

## NORA BAYES

Queen of All the Singing Comediennes, Internationally Known as the Girl Who Made "Down Where the Wurzburger Flows" Famous.

First Time in 10 Months.

EDDIE JESSIE — **Girard and Gardner** — Presenting Their Comedy Sensation, Daddy and the Dressmaker. First Time This Season.

THOS. J. MARY — **Ryan and Richfield** — First Time in 15 Months.

**Mr. and Mrs. Allison** — In the Clever Character Comedy and Singing Specialty, "Mister and Missus." First Time This Season.

**Harper, Desmond, and Co.** — Bailey Robinson, [illegible]. First Time This Season.

**Les Dahlias** — Europe's Premier Equestrian [illegible]. First Time Here.

**Gus Williams** — Favorite Comedian [illegible]. First Time in a Year.

**Clifford and Burke** — Blackface Singing and Dancing Comedians. First Time in a Year.

**Kennedy and Quatrelli** — Mirth-Provoking Juggling Comedians. First Time in Three Years.

**Carlo and His Dogs** — In a Novel Posing and Equilibristic Act. First Time Here.

**Powers and Freed** — Versatile Instrumental Performers. First Time Here.

**Francis Gerard** — Powerful Muscular Gymnast. First Time This Season.

**The Nohrens** — Skilful Aerial Acrobats. First Time This Season.

**The Biograph** — Showing a Play Now Ten Years Old, and Invented [illegible] Its Kind, Entitled "The Elopement." These Pictures Will Not Be Equaled Elsewhere in Boston.

**Prices 25c 35c 50c** — Reserved Seats [illegible].

# Majestic

Theatre. Evenings at 8.

MISS

## ADA REHAN

Supported by

Mr. Charles RICHMAN

and a Company of Exceptional Excellence in

**The Country Girl**

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings

**The Taming of the Shrew**

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and at the

Thanksgiving Matinee

**THE SCHOOL for SCANDAL**

Saturday Afternoon Only

Beginning MONDAY, Nov. 28, for Two Weeks Only, A. Fred Zimmerman, Jr. presents

MISS BERTHA

## GALLANT

and Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall

# MUSIC HALL

ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE

300 Orchestra Seats at 25c Reserved at 25c Every Afternoon

300 Orchestra Seats All Reserved at 35c Every Evening

**MARY SANDERS**

**SMITH and CAMPBELL**

**LEW BLOOM** and the Talented Actress **JANE COOPER** — Presenting Their Original Playlet, [illegible]

**CLAYTON KENNEDY** and **MATTIE ROONEY** — Presenting a Dainty Specialty.

**ANTON HEGNER** — The World's Greatest [illegible]

**HELENE GERARD** — Queen of Equine Culture. The Leading French Equestrienne and Her Educated Horses.

**WELCH-MONTROSE TROUPE** — Comedy Acrobats, with Rag Time Acrobatics.

**RITCHIE DUO** — In an Extraordinary Musical Act.

**KINETOGRAPH** — With New Films Covering the Globe — "An Impossible Voyage"

TONIGHT GRAND CONCERT

EDNA AUG — JOHNNY HARRIS & BROTHER

SIMON & GARDNER — THERESE CARSON & WILLARD — THE KINETOGRAPH

VERA KING

# OIL

HOWARD

THEATRE

BEDINI and ARTHUR

THREE ST. FELIX SISTERS

AL W. MADDOX and C. G. PROUTY

MORRISEY and RICH

VERA KING

SEYMOUR and MAY

MARTIN and RIDGWAY

THE LA MOINES

HOGAN BROTHERS

CHARLOTTE STAMMERS

C. E. JOHNSON

HUMES and LEWIS

HUGH McVEY

JOHN WALSH

THE KINETOGRAPH

THE BURLESQUE

"Dee-lighted"

THE "DEE LIGHTERS"

Lillian Taylor, Mae Belmont, Ollie Austin, Nellie Hartford, Georgia Lenore, Daisy Hartford, Eleanore Revere, Julia Heitzman, Bessie Lamar, Emma Delmore, Bessie Rosa, Julia Crosby

ALWAYS SOMETHING DOING

3 PERFORMANCES DAILY AT THE OLD

HOWARD

PRINCE HAYWARD & TODD

THURSDAY, NOV. 24 THANKSGIVING DAY

Doors open at 11:30 A. M. Seven acts at 1 & 3

# GLOBE

BARGAIN MAT. WED. . . . . 25c, 50c
POPULAR MAT. SAT. . . . . 25c, 50c, 75c
EVENINGS . . . . . 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00

Week Mon., Nov. 21. Special Thanksgiving Mat. Thurs

The Favorite Boston Comedian

SULLIVAN, HARRIS and WOODS OFFER

## BILLY VAN

AND 60 Others

In a NEW MUSICAL FARCE,

## "THE ERRAND BOY"

A HARVEST OF FUN IN TWO ROARS. 14 Musical Numbers

NEXT WEEK BICKLE, WATSON and WROTHE'S MERRY MEN & I

TONIGHT GRAND CONCERT

THE HIGHEST CLASS BILL IN TOWN, HEADED BY

FREDRICK GEBHARDT

FORD AND DOT WEST

THREE FLORENCE SISTERS

COOPER & ROBINSON

KIMBALL & DONOVAN

KEOUGH-BALLARD CO.

ELLSWORTH & BURT

Gordon Eldred GLOBOSCOPE

Every Act a Feature — Every Act Positively Appears

25-50c

# BOSTON THEATRE

LAWRENCE McCARTY — Lessee and Manager

High Class Attractions at Fair Prices

25 - 35 - 50 - 75 — ON GUARANTEE ALL 1.00

## LAST WEEK

MATS. WED. THURS. and SAT.

DENMAN

## THOMPSON

In the Most Elaborate Production Ever Given This Greatest of New England Plays

## THE OLD HOMESTEAD

Plays Nowhere Else in New England This Season

Get Your Tickets Quick For THANKSGIVING MATINEE

NEXT MONDAY, NOV. 28

## Geo. PRIMROSE

AND HIS BIG

## Minstrel Company

Under the Management of JAS. H. DECKER

THE LARGEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD

Up-to-date and Old Time Negro Songs, Dances and Humor by the Greatest Comedians in the Minstrel World.

American Military Band of 20 — Schilzony's Hungarian Boys' Band of 40

SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW

# TREMONT THEATRE

LAST WEEK

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Miss Crosman will not appear elsewhere in Eastern New England this Season.

*DAVID BELASCO and MAURICE CAMPBELL Present*

HENRIETTA

## CROSMAN

In DAVID BELASCO'S New Play

## SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS

With the Original Cast and Production

Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day—Seats Ready

REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY

CURTAIN RISES PROMPTLY—EVENINGS at 7:45—MATINEES at 2

ONE WEEK ONLY BEGINNING NOVEMBER 28

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

MR. HENRY W. SAVAGE

Will Offer the First Production in English of

RICHARD WAGNER'S SACRED FESTIVAL MUSIC DRAMA

# PARSIFAL

Specially Selected Cast—Company of 100—Orchestra of 70

SEATS READY TO-MORROW AT 8 A. M.

PRICES: Lower Floor, A4 to F Inclusive, $3.00; Last Three Rows, $2.00. First Balcony, $2.00. Second Balcony, $1.00. "Rush" Seats, $1.00.

SPECIAL—NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT 3

INVITATION LECTURE ON PARSIFAL

By Mr. H. E. KREHBIEL

TICKETS FOR PARSIFAL WILL ADMIT BEARERS

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE Tel. Tremont 5

Castle Square Theatre Dramatic Stock Co.

In The Palace of the King

# Bowdoin Sq. Theatre

FALLEN AMONG THIEVES

SOUVENIRS

TONIGHT

# Grand Opera House

Few Doors Above Dover Street "L" Station Tel. 1109 Tremont.

STAIR & WILBUR and MAGEE Proprietors. GEORGE W. MAGEE, Manager.

EVE'GS at 8. Prices: Orchestra 30c, 50c, 75c. Bal. 30c, 50c. Fam. Cir. 20c.

Matinees Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2

SPECIAL PRICES Matinees, Orchestra 30c, 50c.

Family Circle 20c.

COMMENCING TOMORROW NIGHT

*A. H. Woods presents the most startling and sensational melodrama of recent times.*

## Dealers in White Women

*Notable for its intense heart interest, genuine comedy, thrilling climaxes, splendid characterizations, cleanliness as a play, wonderful scenic equipment. Secure tickets early for*

Thanksgiving Matinee and Evening

NEXT WEEK | "The Great Automobile Mystery"

# PARK THEATRE

Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees and Managers

*Two Weeks Beginning*

TOMORROW NIGHT

*Mats. Wed. and Sat.*

Extra Mat. Thanksgiving

A Distinctly Novel Stage Creation!

## OTIS SKINNER

As the Gipsy Rover in the Greatest Success of His Career

THE

## HARVESTER

Great Cast Includes

MARION ABBOTT — GEORGE CLARKE

MAUD DURBIN — J. M. COLVILLE

RUSSELL CRAUFORD — BEN. T. RINGGOLD

LIZZIE HUDSON COLLIER — WALTER LEWIS

JOSEPH BUCKLEY, Manager

# NICKELODEON

L. B. Walker, Mgr.

CARRINGTON and BENSON'S Colored Entertainers in

FUN ON THE LEVEE

AUDITORIUM

LORAINE AND CAMBELLS CO IN

Matrimonial Complications

ADMISSION FIVE CENTS

POOLE'S ORCHESTRA

For Amusement News and Notes See Pages 26 and 28.

# FALL RIVER STRIKERS SURE OF VICTORY NOW FINANCIAL AID IS ASSURED THEM

## WON'T RETURN TILL OLD WAGES ARE RESTORED.

### Manufacturers Say This Won't Be Done, and That Federation's Move Will Not Make Any Change in Their Position

Special to the Sunday American.

Manufacturers Are Firm.

Merchants Are Rejoicing.

No Proposition to Offer.

Able to Pay the Old Rate

WAITING FOR SOUP AT SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

By Boston American Staff Photographer.

DAILY SCENE IN FALL RIVER WHERE THOUSANDS OF OPERATIVES ARE FED.

## BRITISH GUNBOAT STRIKES STEAMER — PLANS SHORT LINE, BOSTON TO NEW YORK

## 1,700 ITALIANS SAIL FOR HOME ON CANOPIC.

White Star Liner Carries a Record Number of Returning Immigrants—Several Bostonians Off to Winter Abroad

## LYNN DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

Party Organization Is Perfect, and, Aided by Apathy in Republican Ranks, Chances Good for Connery and No License

Connery and No License.

## 270,000 INDIANS STILL LIVE IN AMERICA.

So Says Charles H. Eastman, a Sioux, Who Is Employed by the Government, in Lecture to Twentieth Century Club

## TANSEY EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR FEDERATION AID

By James Tansey.

President of Boston Council

## PROVIDENCE MAN HIT BL WHEEL; DEAD


## HAIR GROWTH

### Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

### And Light Dressings of Cuticura

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, destroys hair parasites, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

### TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

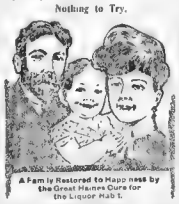
### MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE

CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

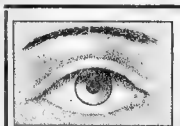
Sold throughout the world. Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston

## Drunkards Cured Secretly

Any Lady Can do it at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.



A Family Restored to Happiness by the Great Home Cure for the Liquor Habit.



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Write or call on our Cured Patients.

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Turn All of Your Tobacco Tags, Coupons, Cigar Bands, Labels, Signatures, Trade Marks and Soap Wrappers into

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We will give you Blue Stamps for all Florodora Tag Co.'s Tags, Coupons, Etc., United Cigar Stores Co.'s Certificates and all other Trade Marks, Signatures, Coupons, Labels and Soap Wrappers which are good for substantial premiums.

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BOSTON AMERICAN
PART TWO.
SUNDAY

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL.
BOSTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1904.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
PART TWO.
SUNDAY

# HARVARD NO MATCH FOR YALE TEAM AND THE CRIMSON ELEVEN LOSES, 12 TO 0

HARVARD'S FIRST TRY TO ADVANCE THE BALL AFTER THE KICKOFF WHICH OPENED THE GAME.

"On a delayed pass and fake interference Sperry nosed at Shevlin's end, but was heavily thrown for no gain." From Harry Beecher's description of the game. Photograph by a BOSTON AMERICAN camera at New Haven.

## PICTORIAL EVIDENCE OF CLASH AT TECHNOLOGY

### 20 PHOTOGRAPHS INTRODUCED AT THE HEARING.

Two Students Identify Sergeant Fitzgerald as the Policeman They Testified Used His Club on the College Boys

## *Rev. Dr. Henson Has Always Found Boston Policemen Courteous*

By Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson.
Pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church

Hold Themselves Privileged Characters.

Profound Respect for Judge Emmons.

Hall Says Woman Was Clubbed.

Saw a Student Struck.

BRECKENRIDGE DYING.

Lexington, Ky. Nov. 19.—Colonel Breckenridge has not changed since he rallied last night. It is certain that he can survive but a few hours.

## SUBMARINES OF ROOSEVELT NOW YANKEE BUILD TO CLASH.

Lake Boat for Commissioned in Ra... Navy and Has Nearly Ready With Rival Boats Built in Bay State

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Lake submarine ... has been ... [illegible] ... and a month or more ago. They are of the Holland type.

## PEACEMAKER IN PANAMA.

President in New Role Will Make It Clear That He Will Brook No Play by Revolutionists

By Boston American Leased Wire.
Washington, Nov. 19.—President Roose...

## PLUMLEY WILL BE VENEZUELA UMPIRE

Northfield Man Chosen to Decide Claims Between That Country and France.

## SAYS LODGE WON'T RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Says Statement Attributed to Foss That Senator Will Be Named Is Absurd.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 19.—Hon. Frank ... of Northfield has received notice from the State Department at Washington that he has been appointed by President Roosevelt to act as umpire in the matter of claims between the United States and Venezuela.

Mr. Plumley's selection for this important matter was based on the ability evinced ... [illegible] ... in adjusting the claims between ... [illegible] ... and Venezuela.

... [illegible] ... Senator Lodge is the ... [illegible] ... Mr. Plumley ... [illegible] ... Lodge has ... [illegible] ... Mr. Plumley ... [illegible] ... Lodge

BERLIN GERMANY AROUSED OVER ELECTION IN AMERICA ITALY HOW THE BABY CROWN PRINCE LOOKS TO-DAY MOSCOW GRAND DUCHESS HEAD OF RED CROSS SOCIETY FRANCE

# BERLIN STIRRED BY AMERICAN ELECTION.

Socialist Leaders of Germany See in Result in United States Signs of Power to Advance at Their Case

AMERICAN RAILROAD METHODS CRITICISED

By Malcolm Clarke.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—As [illegible] two weeks have passed since the Presidential election in the United States the great Republican victory [illegible] the minds of a circle [illegible] Socialist [illegible] to [illegible] country [illegible] States [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] But their [illegible] more [illegible] and more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LONDON PILGRIMS' CLUB GIVE DINNER TO AMERICANS PARIS ITALY SENDS BEAUTIES TO WIN FRANCE'S FAVOR RUSSIA MANY DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY OF THE CZAR INDIA

# YANKEE SAILORS GUESTS OF ENGLISH "PILGRIMS"

Scene at the Pilgrim's Dinner to Admiral Jewell and American officers at the Hotel Savoy, London. Lord Selborne presided, and the guests included some of the most famous officers of the English army and navy. The tables were rigged as battleships.

## ADMIRAL JEWELL AND OFFICERS HONORED.

Distinguished Party at the Banquet Which Was Given in the Hotel Savoy With Some Novel Naval Accessories

## KILLING OF CURZON URGED BY HINDOO PAPER.

The Poonah Kal Seditiously Compares the Viceroy With Plehve and Hints That Assassination Is a Good Thing

## GERMANY REJOICES OVER SWISS TREATY

People Think Country Has Entered on Era of Arbitration and Hope for Disbandment.

## BEAUTIES OF ITALY WIN FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE

Marquis De Castellane Says That a New Diplomatic Triumph Has Been Thus Secured.

BY THE MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Paris, Nov. 19. The Italians are taking advantage of the lovely evenings which have recently graced the streets of Paris to parade in their automobiles. Every fine evening the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne are filled with the cars of the Italians who are visiting Paris, and the Italian colony is in a state of the greatest excitement.

Marquis Grows Bitter.

The Italians are queer folk. They have

Beautiful Countess.

The Italians are certainly doing the right thing, should be quite a happy ...

## A WASHINGTON GIRL TO WED ITALIAN MARQUIS.

Miss Martina Jones Decides, with Nice Sentiment, to Buy All Her Trousseau in Her Fiance's Native Land

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Rome, Nov. 19. Miss Martina Peter Jones, of Washington, daughter of Dr. J. ... to Don ... who is engaged to the Marchese ... Lanza d'Ayala, was announced to-day officially, has returned to Rome with her future husband. She has been making extensive purchases of the finest linens and laces for her trousseau.

Miss Jones has announced that the marriage of her daughter to the Marchese d'Ayala will take place in Rome. Mrs. Jones is a sister of the prospective bridegroom, and although the ... of the engagement will be kept secret for a few days, it is expected that all the social events connected with the ... will be over before the ... Rome.

The wedding will ... Mrs. Jones and her daughter will ... Lord Salisbury's ... in India.

## SAXONY COURTIERS LOSE PLACES FOR LOUISE'S SAKE.

King Discharges One After the Other for Appealing to Him to Take Back His Wife, Once Crown Princess

Special Cable to Boston American.

Berlin, Nov. 19. King ... of Saxony ... the ... of ... Princess ... Louise ... Italy ... Court ... Court ... Court

RACING HOW THEY RAN AT THE BENNINGS TRACK TROTTING GOOD SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY BOXING TWIN SULLIVAN WILL SURELY BOX M'COY OTHER SPORTS

# ARMY KICKERS FAIL TO KEEP SYRACUSE FROM SCORING.

West Point Boys Played Fine Football and Had, Left in the Second Their Goal Line Uncrossed by the New Yorkers.

DARTMOUTH PLAYERS DOWNING SCHWARTZ, THE BROWN QUARTERBACK

# SULLIVAN WILL MEET M'COY AGAIN ON THE COAST.

Despite the Reports to the Contrary, the Hoosier Boxer Has Decided to Give Twin Another Chance to Show His Abilities

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Los Angeles, Nov. 19. Although reports come from the East that Jack (Twin) Sullivan, of Boston, and Kid McCoy will not meet for a second bout, the pair have already been matched and probably the most ballyhooed fight part of next month. A number of local sporting offices will put up a purse for the fighters, but as yet the fighters have not decided which one to accept.

Sullivan has gone to Sheehan's Road House to train, while the Hoosier boxer is getting in light training here about this city. McCoy says that he is in fairly good condition, but that it will take him two days a week to round himself about to meet the bull-headed fighter from the East.

Sullivan is confident of winning, and has several times reports that he will whip Kid McCoy out of the ring in short order when the two face each other in the second bout.

# MIDDIES' LAST GAME BEFORE MEETING ARMY ELEVEN.

Annapolis Cadets Have Hard Time to Defeat Virginia Polytechnic Kickers, and Their Goal Is Often in Danger

# DORCHESTER HIGH IS BEATEN IN ROUGH GAME WITH RINDGE

Manual Training School Eleven Now Tied With Somerville for First Place in Championship Series.

# MICHAEL WILL RACE BOBBY WALTHOUR

# YACHTSMEN PLAN FOR NEXT SEASON

# CORNELL WORKING FOR PENN GAME

# BIG GAME CARDED FOR THANKSGIVING

# HAS TO FIGHT TO GET HIS LICENSE TO MARRY.

Portland Man Is Charged With Having Wife in Maine by Woman Who He Declares Is Actuated by Jealousy

# UNARMED GUIDE ROUTS WILD CAT

Puts Beast to Flight After Struggle in Swamp That Lasted Nearly Half an Hour

Gardiner, Me., Nov. 19. With fast and hard-scrambled and bleeding and clothes badly torn, George Neff, the well-known guide and trapper, late yesterday with his bare fists put a wild cat to flight after a struggle in a swamp that lasted nearly half an hour. Neff had gone out to look after his traps and had not taken his gun with him. He had visited all but one of the traps and was on his way to that when he heard a commotion in the bushes. Thinking it was a deer, he started in that direction, and when he came to a small opening he saw a large wild cat crouching for a spring. Neff had no time to get his gun, and he knew that if he turned to run the animal would spring upon him and tear him to pieces. He therefore decided to fight it out with his hands. The cat sprang at him, and Neff caught it by the throat. The animal fought fiercely, but Neff managed to hold it off. Finally the cat broke away and started to run, but Neff caught it by the hind legs and dragged it back. Then the fight began in earnest. The cat fought desperately, and Neff was obliged to use all his strength to keep it off. Finally the animal

# YALE BEATS HARVARD DARTMOUTH WHIPS BROWN

YALE, 12; HARVARD, 0.
DARTMOUTH, 12; BROWN, 5.

ANNAPOLIS, 11; VIRGINIA, 0.
WEST POINT 21; SYRACUSE 5.

WILLIAMS, 2 3; WESLEYAN, 0.
RINDGE, 14; DORCHESTER, 0.

## DARTMOUTH'S SECOND TOUCHDOWN, GAGE PLUNGING OVER THE BROWN LINE

*This is a photograph made by a BOSTON AMERICAN camera man at the Huntington Ave... grounds of one of the most exciting scenes in the great game between Brown and Dartmouth.*

## CLUB HOUSE CROWD IS HARD HIT AT BENNINGS.

Conover, Favorite in the Chevy Chase, Falls While Far in the ... and a Big Pot of Money Goes to the Bookies as a Result

**Special to the Boston American.**

Washington, Nov. 19. Washington's smart set turned out at the Benning race track to-day in large force for the running of the third race, a steeple chase of two and one half miles with eight jumps in the middle. Most of the fashionable people of the ex Lieutenant-Governor's organization, to which the fashionable element of the Washington Jockey Club belongs, are not a keen lover of racing, but the club house ... at 2 to 1, won ... with Mr. ... Lester owner of Strathmore, up. J. Walsh's black gelding, by Mr. Dingle from Kerr in the Blue, by Sweep and a Pepper, piloted by W. Murphy, ran third.

Conover ... with the precision and judgment of a foreigner, and no ... for attempts ... the defeat of Conover, the favorite. ... from Mr. ... to 10 and Pelican, in Mr. ... was one of Pelican's ... favorites, came ... to disappointment.

**Conover Falls.**

When leaving the ... by a comfortable margin in the final half mile, Conover carried high and ... as Fun easy jumping, assisting Harris and losing the race and a pot of money bet at the club house. After that Mr. Talbot and Pelican led to the front and ... easily from Black Eagle.

Mr. Talbot from Pure Pepper, but a ... he ... ... the house and ... third money.

The ... Consolation stakes for two ... ... Hillcrest, went to ... 2 to 1 favorite, and Wild ... in the Mc... ... and ... 2 to 1, third.

Oxford ... the ... ... ...

# 35,000 SPECTATORS SEE BIG FOOTBALL GAME

## BEECHER TELLS HOW VICTORS WON GAME.

MORSE USED MOVE BY "GENERAL" ROCKWELL

BY HARR BEECHER,
Captain of Yale 1897 Eleven.
Special to the Sunday American.

## CORNER OF GREAT GRANDSTAND AT NEW HAVEN AND ONE OF HARVARD'S PLAYS

*This photograph, taken by a BOSTON AMERICAN camera, shows a portion of the crowd of 35,000 that attended the Yale-Harvard game at New Haven. The play pictured is one made by Harvard soon after she held Yale for downs near the goal line in the first half.*

## HARVARD PLAYS VERY NERVY GAME.

Great Credit Is Due the Men Who Wore the Crimson. Strong Defence at Critical

BY L. S. CLARK.

### Yale's Irresistible Rushes.

### Harvard Held in Last Ditch.

### Matthews Replaced Randall.

### Morse on Deck

### Sperry Gains by Yale.

### Yale's Jersey Ripped Off.

### Coach Wrightington

### Roger Derby Laid Out.

### Aimed Plays at Left Side.

### No Changes in Second Half.

### Sherlin Runs Back

### Crimson Makes Many Changes in Her Lineup, While Yale Men Do Not Leave Field Between Halves.

Continued from Page 48.

### HARD LUCK EVENLY DISTRIBUTED

### HOGAN AND ROCKWELL SUFFER.

### HARVARD COULD WIN ON CHEERS.

### The Lineup.

### The Lineup.

WILLIAMS, 23; WESLEYAN, 0.

### GARRY HERMANN IS STILL HEAD OF REDS

### MARSHALL CHALLENGES.

New York, Nov. 19.—Dr. E. Lasker, the chess champion of the world, is in receipt of a challenge for a championship match from P. S. Marshall, who mailed the draft from St. Louis. Marshall says he is ready to play for $2,000 a side at any time.

## *Harvard's Poor Defense Lost Her the Game*

BY ROBERT P. KERNAN,
Captain Harvard Eleven of 1902.
Special to the Sunday American.


## PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE

Know the Value of Pyramid Pile Cure.

"Gratitude alone prompts me to testify to the efficacy of Pyramid Pile Cure. Last March I bought a dollar package at the drug store, which cured me of bleeding piles, and I was a sufferer from them for 17 years. But I had not been troubled with them, and now, after using the Pyramid Pile Cure, I know of any one suffering as I did it gives me great pleasure to be able to say that Pyramid Pile Cure is a God send to me." From a former resident of Troy, N. Y. Mailed by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for 50 cents. This remedy, which is sold by druggists generally, in fifty cent and dollar packages is in a suppository form, and is applied directly to the parts affected, performing its work quickly and painlessly. Its value in curing Piles is unquestioned, and no one need suffer from this annoying disease now and give it a trial. Don't send for worthless and irritating ointments, as there is no remedy "just as good" as Pyramid Pile Cure. Look on the Circular and Case of Pyramid Pile Cure. Pyramid Pile Cure is published by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and will be sent free to any address.


## Is the World Growing Better?

By Henry van Dyke


Everybody's Magazine

FOR DECEMBER. JUST OUT

On all news-stands

Everybody's Magazine wants canvassers. Write for terms.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

EVERY-DAY THOUGHTS
By Rev. Orison Swett Marden
THE WHEELER SYNDICATE, Inc.
W. B. CONKEY Co., Publishers, Chicago.

# BIG BOOM HITS REAL ESTATE MARKET

## Busiest Week in Many Months Is Marked by Transfer of Many Valuable Parcels in Back Bay and the Suburbs

### DORCHESTER PROPERTY FIGURES ACTIVELY

In real estate it was one of the busiest weeks for a long time. The suburban wards reported numerous sales, and there were important transfers in the Back Bay and in Brookline. The parcels in the Back Bay which figured in the trading were those numbered 268 to 276 Bay State road, which were conveyed to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company by Katherine W. Harding. The estate consists of three brick dwellings and 9,152 feet of land. It is assessed for $68,500, of which $26,000 is on the land.

General George T. Craft has sold to Charles Bolden, for investment, two large brick apartment houses, No. 1,122 and 1,124 Commonwealth avenue, corner of Babcock street. The property is assessed for $38,800. 5,496 feet of land being taxed for $6,800. The purchase price is understood to be about the same assessment. Each house consists of three flats, with all improvements.

As part payment Mr. Bolden has conveyed to General Craft, through A. Wilson Starratt & Co., the four-story brick house, No. 12 Columbus avenue, containing the Hotel Piazza, having a store on the lower floor with apartments above. The land being on 2,331 feet of land, all taxed for $20,600.

The handsome country estate of Frank F. Baldwin at Weston, recently offered to Commonwealth avenue, has been sold to a purchaser whose name is withheld. The price, however, $15,000 and $16,000, is well above the assessed value. The estate consists of a large, modern dwelling house, stable, cottage, and about eight acres of land, stocked with fruit, shrubbery and shade trees. Mr. Baldwin will remain a tenant until April 1, 1905.

### Weston Estate Sold.

The same agents, J. R. Andrews & Co., have sold a part of the estate of Robert B. Blodgett in Weston to Charles H. Jones of that town, comprising 12 acres of land and a dwelling house, situated in Glen road.

One of the largest transactions recorded from the West Roxbury district in several years has just been made in the sale of the homestead of W. H. Fuller, on Centre Chestnut avenue, Jamaica Plain, consisting of a twelve-room house, stable and about 50,000 feet of land, with a frontage of about 150 feet on Chestnut avenue and on sixty-five feet on Rockview avenue.

The purchaser is F. P. Grinnell, of No. 54 West street, and he will occupy the property in the Spring. The purchase price is understood to be added to his previous holdings.

The sale was negotiated through the offices of F. C. Hawkes, the price was above the total assessed valuation of the house and land is taxed for $8,700, or twenty cents a foot. The deed is given by Emma L. Forbes.

### Sales in Dorchester.

Street Commissioner John H. Duane has just added another property to his holdings in the purchase from Michael H. Curley of his frame house, at No. 15 Alvin street, Dorchester, with 3,408 square feet of land, all taxed for $3,400.

Charles W. Roberts holds the title to the property on Quincy and Mascoma streets, Dorchester, the deed conveying from Benjamin F. Shattuck, mortgagee. Included in the transfer are five three-story brick apartment houses on Quincy street, and four three-suite brick apartment houses on Mascoma street, the taxed value of the land being twenty-five cents per square foot on 16,111 square feet.

The frame house, with 2,339 square feet of land, numbered 15 Greenock street, has been sold by Minnie F. Newberg to Katherine J. Kelly at a price in excess of the taxed value of $4,000. The lot has a taxed value of twenty-five cents per square foot.

### For New Lynn Theatre.

From Lynn come reports of a number of transfers of valuable parcels and buildings. Harry Kitten has purchased the estate Nos. 10 to 23 Andrew street, consisting of 5,999 square feet of land and a three-story frame building, occupied by stores and apartments. The grantor is the Lodge Nesmith estate, and the taxed value is $9,000. It is upon this property that the new Lynn theatre is to be erected. The sale was made through Silsbee, Baker, Gee & Hagen.

The same firm has also sold for the present three frame buildings, numbered 8 to 14 Sutton street, Lynn, conveyed by the estate of John H. Beals, the buyer, J. A. Fee, clerk, of Boston, purchasing, paying over $8,200.

Another transfer in Lynn is the property owned by Mary E. Little, at No. 8 Centre street, a frame house, with 5,500 square feet of land, taxed for $2,100. The buyer is Samuel Sowden.

Papers have been passed through Silsbee, Baker, Gee & Hagen in the sale of the frame house, No. 179 Ocean street, Lynn, to N. M. Grover by A. M. Johnson.

### Many Other Sales.

Charles Wood Bond, a Boston attorney, has taken title to the Frederick I. Ordway property, at Salem End, Framingham, one of the most desirably located properties in the town. F. P. Leland was the broker.

John J. Mullen has sold for Ella J. Brady to Patrick Gallagher the estate, No. 21 Brighton street, Charlestown, consisting of a large frame house and 1,000 square feet of land, all taxed for $2,500.

Percy Kimball has sold his two-family frame house, No. 34 Landing street, Roxbury, to Thomas Brown for

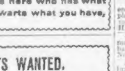
# DIRECTORY OF WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

**STUDY YOUR PRESENT CONDITION!**

Do you want anything?
Have you anything to sell or exchange?
The party is here who has what you want and wants what you have.

## AGENTS WANTED.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.



AGENTS — Our Wood Oilcloth Frying Pan is the cheapest and best article for frying purposes ever offered. Sells at sight. Cooking Utensil Co., 9 Park Sq., Boston, Mass.

S—Dainty—S in Mushrooms.

GROW like magic. Cheaply grown by anybody anywhere. Immense profits. Market supply never equal; ever small space required; ever increasing demand; always a market at top prices. Valuable booklet free. Montgomery Seed Depot, 49, EASTERN IMPORTING CO., Brighton, Mass.

FORMULAS for HOME USE.
FORMULAS to make perfect shaving and cold cream, baking powder, all kinds of extracts, grease removers, sealing wax, writing inkies and paper mucilage. 10 cents (silver) each, all standard. For 200 formulas write your address plainly. Address Dr. Preble st., So. Flatbush, Mass.

AGENTS' ATTENTION—We have one for you, you will have use for us if you only give us a trial; take out $1,000 to $5,000 per month; the right along with you; sell to every man or woman you meet; no capital required; we start you; can make from $4 to $10 per day from the start; if you, or it, and be convinced; commission no secret; sent, postpaid, for 10c. Address Manager Mallory, N. E. REGISTRY BUREAU, 4 Liberty sq., Boston, Mass.

A WONDERFUL BUSINESS OFFER—$50 TO $5 per week guaranteed; we want agents in every community to receive sales orders for the best most attractive guaranteed hosiery and underwear shoe known; no new enamelable, night-selling. Health and comfort features. Entire satisfaction or money back. Experience unnecessary; no risk; write for free sample outfit. Address Dept. 1, Lynn, Mass.

AGENTS on salary or commission; the greatest agents seller ever produced, every user of pen and ink buys it; sells at sight; 200 per cent profit; one agent's report: "Sold 30 orders in one day, $30 profit;" another, "Sold 12 orders in 2 hours, $12 profit;" La Grange, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—In country places only; absolutely instantaneous metal-lighting portable gasoline lamp; 300 candle power; lights without pump or primer; almost brilliancy; simple; safe; perfect; agents coining money. Puget Mfg. Co., Dept. 6, St. Louis.

AGENTS—$60 monthly and expenses paid to right gen; nine articles guaranteed; lightning seller; sample free. FORMER CO., B 224, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS, either sex, make quick sales by no capital; liberal profits; experience unnecessary; address W. W. FOWLER, 67 Cedar st., Malden, Mass.

AGENTS—Russian Fire Opals; astonishing attention-getting free; send stamp for particulars. ROSS CURIO CO., Lowell, Mass. (Exclusive location booklet).

AGENTS wanted to sell Gem and Leader patent cleaning clothes sheet; 150 per cent profit; sample free. GEM MFG. CO., Millerport, Pa.

AGENTS—$60 monthly and expenses paid to right gen; nine articles guaranteed; lightning seller; sample free. FORMER CO., B 224, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS wanted for photo checks, but sellers. Call or write 440 Hanover st., Boston, Room 3.

COMPLETE OPTICAL OUTFIT, $3; duplicate given; booklet free; liberal terms. OPTICAL SPECIALTIES, Boston.

FOR one time we will send 200 names of mail order firms that buy names and addresses. PACIFIC MAIL ORDER CO., 120 Sutter st., San Francisco.

HUSTLERS, either sex, don't bother with showselling; staple goods; we have exclusive; big profitable; immediate results; write in every house; at work in demand; reserve territory; outfit free; postcard; free samples or 10c. full sized package for order taking. LEE-CRUTCHER CO., 1 Milk st., Boston, Mass.

MAKE $40, $20 or $30 per day manufacturing mirrors and reducing fading glasses. 27 Warren place, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—Sensational; something entirely new; sells on sight; exclusive territory; profitable article; handsomely illustrated prospectus; sent free. "MOHILOSCOPE," 233 Broadway, New York.

SCHEMES and FAKES OF AMERICA; look out; send 25c. for copy; contains 100 schemes; 25 pages; 25 cents. Schemes Publishing House, 104 Nassau st., New York City.

SALESMEN make $50 per cent, commission sell our Spring Rim Curtain Fixture; sample, 25c.; $5 on sight; 500 varieties; catalogue free. SULLIVAN CO., 1,000 Maplewood av., Chicago.

WANTED—In every shop, agent to sell Chapin's hand soap; the original and only genuine hand soap; patrics; samples furnished. CHAPIN & SON, Reading, Mass.

WANTED—Salesmen; liberal pay weekly; exclusive territory; staple goods. ROCHESTER SOAP CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to fork signs, distribute circulars, samples, $25 to $50 weekly; steady; no canvassing; send 10c. for outfit. ACME, Box 1,000, Boston.

WANTED—Canvassers to sell the Comfort and Carpet Sweeper; sells on sight; exclusive territory; full information. T. A. MOORE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Energetic Agent as branch office manager and local canvasser; $1,000 a year and expenses for road; $200. PARKER CHEMICAL CO., Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SUNDAY.

Set solid, 5c. per line; displayed, 10c. per line.

A YOUNG MAN wants situation in a hotel as a porter, commissioner or an interpreter in Boston or Cambridge; can speak French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. NOEL HERSI, 21 Cross st., Boston, Mass.

A SITUATION wanted by an intelligent and reliable Am. man, by the day, to do any kind of mechanic. Address W. J., 12 Woodbine st., Somerville.

A YOUNG MAN, with 12 years experience in hotels and restaurants, wishes position as steward; best of references. J. S. Mountain ave., Stoneham.

A PASTRY COOK and baker, for bakery and hotel experience; good references. Address PASTRY, 2 Mountain ave., Stoneham.

A YOUNG MAN who position to run elevator. HALE, 762 Hancock st., Quincy.

BOOKKEEPER, accounts audited, written up, opened, closed, systematized; experienced; will solicit; of individual or partnership to corporation. W. K. WILSON, 10 Winter st., Room 4.

BOOKKEEPER, 10, experienced, wants position. Box 121, LEXINGTON, Mass.

BUTLER AND VALET—Thoroughly experienced single gentleman; best of references; 2, 8, 30 N. Cedar st., Boston.

BUTLER, first quality man; young colored man wishes situation; has good references. S. GOODE, 19 Garden st., Boston.

CHOREMAN wants top or three more places on Back Bay; furnishes best of references. 223 Newbury st.

CHOREMAN—A lady wishes to find another place for her husband; he is a first-class man; recommend. Apply at 272, Dartmouth, between and 10 o'clock a. m. or 5 and 6 p. m.

CHOREMAN—MRS. P. E. OLIVER, 27 Brimmer st., Boston, has a first-class man for her boy; reliable; references in town (Hingham) for boy.

CHOREMAN wants a few places on Back Bay; understands care of horses and carriages; cleaning down, etc.; can make himself useful; strictly temperate; best of references; 2 years in last place. Call 1070 Washington st.

COACHMAN or general man; situation wanted by single man. Steady; understands care of horses, carriages, harness; can milk; good driver, single or double; willing and obliging; best references. Call or address 1 Hancock st., Boston.

COACHMAN or general man; understands care of horses, carriages, harness; can milk; good experience, sober, reliable; first-class references from last place. Address 1 Hancock st., Boston.

COACHMAN, first class of unquestionable character and ability, and thoroughly experienced, desires situation; best of references. Address J. W. S., No. 114 Medford st., Somerville, Mass.

COACHMAN or general man; experienced man; understands care of horses, carriages, harness; can milk; also fresh cows; willing and obliging; best references. 1 Hancock st., Boston.

COLORED MAN would like position as kitchen boy; has had experience; can furnish best of references. ARTHUR WARD, 19 Church st., South End.

CHEF—A first-class city or country chef wishes and eastern. COOK, 74 Bennet, st., S. 7.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Young man of general ability desires position as draughtsman; has had three years' experience in boiler draughting; will accept salary allowed. Address A. Applicant, 4, 6 Winter st., Room 4.

ENGINEER—34-class H., wants position; is an assistant, steady and reliable, 14 Tremont st., Lawrence, Mass.

FIREMAN wants situation, will take kitchen engineering, shift watchman or janitor. J. ALVERNAS, 36 Bay State road, Boston.

GARDENER—Position on gentleman's estate with good opportunity for experienced married man with no children. GEORGE B. BAKER, 127 Brook st., Brookline, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SUNDAY.

Set solid, 5c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

A SITUATION by a first-class pastry cook in town or out of town. Write or call, 6 SIMONSON, 8 Eliot st., Cambridge.

ALL KINDS of laundry and office work wanted. 154 Washington st., Room 38. DANIAL.

AN AMERICAN G. s. bookkeeper, 10 years' experience in practical bookkeeping and general office work, desires position; can furnish best of references; to take full charge of books and details of a business. Address 1, Box 1,818, Boston.

AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker (sewing, fitting and cutting) wishes engagements by the day; terms reasonable. Address DRESSMAKER, 1,818 Box, Boston.

ASST. HOUSE and sitting room position; exchange; good ref.; H. S. grad.; 15 Byron st., Wake field.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress or general work; a first-class girl; good home more than wages; best reference. Address MARY HAMILTON, No. 3 Ellis st., Boston.

COMPETENT WOMAN would like reliable work by the day; references given. Address 2,705 Box 1,818, Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted by a thoroughly experienced cook; best of references; 2,705 Box 1,818, Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted by an excellent cook; good reference; apply Monday and Tuesday forenoon, 7 Clarendon st., Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted by a thoroughly reliable woman; good cook, baker and laundress; no objection to go out of town; best of references. Address G. K., 7 Clarendon st., Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted by a woman; cook in dinners or luncheons, or in any other kind of a position; good reference. Address COOK, Room 37 Tremont st., Cambridge.

COOK—Situation wanted by a competent woman; understands all kinds of cooking required in a first-class family; good reference; can come well recommended by present employer. Apply to 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted for good plain cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also washing and ironing; best of references. Apply to 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted by a thoroughly experienced cook; best of references; 2,705 Box 1,818, Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted by an excellent cook; good reference; apply Monday and Tuesday forenoon, 7 Clarendon st., Boston.

COOK—Thoroughly experienced and reliable woman wishes situation in a family of adults; best of references. Address S. L. BARTLETT, 6 Winter st., Boston.

COOK, AND LAUNDRESS—Competent cook in town; American family of adults or Scotch girl; good reference; can be seen Monday. Apply at 61 Bay State road, Boston, Room 3, 3d floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—Capable woman wishes position; good reference; can be seen at 1 Park place st.

COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL—Good and handsome, good plain cook; reference. Call at 15 Amory st., Roxbury.

COOKING, cleaning, laundry work; a lady wishes to recommend a capable woman to work by the day; will be at 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston, Mass.; best of references. MRS. W. H. DENARD, 756 Tremont st., Boston; 5 minutes from Dover st. bridge.

DRESSMAKING, by the day; will go to ladies' residence; terms reasonable. Call on or write to HILDA WALLIN, 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

DAYS WORK wanted; morning or evening; good reference; can be seen at 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

DRESSMAKING—Situation wanted by lady of family; willing to assist in other light work; will go out by the day; terms reasonable. Address 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

DRESSMAKING WORK—Circulars folded and envelopes addressed for same; at a very low rate per thousand; will call for and deliver; work executed done. 116 Chestnut st., city.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL NURSE, references given. Address 31 Lindsey st., Dorchester, Mass.

EXPERIENCED CASHIER wishes position, best of references. Address 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

EXPERIENCED general housework girl wishes position; no objection to children. N. 28, American.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Position wanted; good plain cook; reference. Call at 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by middle-aged woman; experienced; good reference. Address 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by lady of refinement; is a good manager; best of references. Address 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by middle-aged woman; no objection to children; best of references. No. 1 Lamartine place, Jamaica Plain.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by a middle-aged woman; is a good manager; best of references. Call at 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation, in widower's small family, $25.00 week. Address 727 Broadway, South Boston.

INFANT'S OR CHILD'S NURSE—Experienced, first-class; best of references. Address 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

IRISH GIRL, excellent cook, laundress, loves children; 4 years' reference. 1,818 Box.

LADY'S MAID (knowing dressmaking); other duties; wages $20; good home; must be neat, quick and obliging; highly recommended. Address 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK, nurse or lady's maid; good reference; can be seen at 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

LAUNDRESS, experienced on shirts, would like family wanting to take home or work in the day; terms reasonable. 2 Belmont place, Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Position wanted for day work for Monday; will go out by the day; terms reasonable. Call 105 Milk st., Boston, Room 3.

LAUNDRESS—Position wanted by first-class laundress; first-class colored woman, wants work by the day; will go to Cambridge. Call on or address 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced laundress would like to do washing and ironing at home. M. J. ARRIGAN, 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

MAID OR OFFICE WORK—Young lady wishes position; thoroughly understands her business; can manicure; facial treatment and chiropody; willing to go out of town. 2 Belmont place, Boston.

NURSE—Competent young woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking required in a first-class family; good reference; can come well recommended by present employer. 2 Warren place, Boston.

NURSE—Situation wanted by a thoroughly experienced nurse; best of references. Address 1,818 Box 1,818, Boston.

NURSE—Situation wanted by a middle-aged woman; is a good nurse; best of references. Address 1,818 Box 1,818

# DIRECTORY OF WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

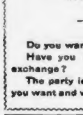
**STUDY YOUR PRESENT CONDITION!**

Do you want anything?
Have you anything to sell or exchange?
The party is here who has what you want and warts what you have.

## FURNITURE, ETC.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

**Bargains Our Constant Theme.**



Quartered oak Rocker, upholstered leather, leather fringed; price $4.69. Our price ..... $2.85

Quartered oak Rocker, upholstered saddle seat; chair to match. Price ..... $2.75

Dining chairs, box seat, quartered oak. Regular price $2.50. Our price ..... $1.85

Mahg. Dressers, large oval mirror. Regular price $28.00. Our price ..... $22.00

Giesler O. Wingate, Wakefield Bldg., 39 Canal St., Boston, Mass., Fifth Floor.

**I PAY CASH**

For second-hand furniture, everywhere and anywhere, or will sell at your residence; call and see me. WILLIAM M. MACKAY, 361 Washington st., room 62.

FINE FURNITURE, rugs, ranges, very easy terms, free delivery, wholesale price for spot cash. 913 & 86 Canal st.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

LEARN Telegraphy

AT BOSTON TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, 120 Boylston st., Brunswick, Me., Transmission and Worcester; day and eve. sessions; call or send for illustrated catalogue.

**BALLOU & HOBIGAND.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 1922 Boylston st., cor. St. Cecelia st., students prepared for all colleges and medical, dental and law schools; also for civil service; students admitted now for day or evening course; tuition monthly. Tel. 1962-2 Back Bay.

**PERSONAL MAGNETISM,**

Self-control and hypnotism taught privately, as practically applied to particular needs; call. WM. A. BARNES, 170 Huntington ave.

## POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

CANARIES—Imported song birds, sent to you; your choice $1.98. GUY S., 86 Canal st.

200 FANCY PULLETS, which must be sold at SAVAGE'S, 67 North Market st.

## PERSONAL.

Set solid, 30c. per line; displayed, 60c. per line.

GENTLEMAN, middle-aged and very wealthy, desires immediately deserving, industrious wife. Address BOX CURTIS, 67 Court st., Boston.

INTELLIGENT American widow, handsome and worth $100,000, wants good, honest husband. Address AETNA, Oneonta Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## PATENTS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

C. S. GOODING, M. E., 28 School, Boston.—The only office dropping machinery and selling patents, conducting patent suits, send for pamphlet; terms sampling to day. TEL. 2 Main.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED—Inventors' hand book and advice free; references from prominent manufacturers. SHUCHERT & FOX, KEB. 707 F st., Wash'n, D. C.

## PENSIONS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

PENSIONS **FOR AGE**

raise now 50. Inct. Are you 62? Need to EXAMER C. RICHARDSON, 37 Tremont st., for application blank. Advice free.

## MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

A LADY will give piano lessons to children at their homes for 50 cents a half hour. P. O. Boston American.

HOME phonograph, dozen records, will sell for $10 cash. P. O. Boston American.

PIANISTS AND VIOLINISTS contemplating concerts work may secure invaluable instruction from practical leader. J. FINLAY, 61 Chandler st., city (after 6 p.m.).

## SAFES.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

FOUR SAFES second-hand vault doors; any size; price if taken at once. BLAKE SAFE & VAULT CO., 73 Sudbury.

SAFES—75 second-hand, all makes and sizes, taken in exchange for safe now cheap to make room for new goods. THE MOSLER SAFE CO., 51 Sudbury st., Boston.

20 BARGAINS in second-hand safes, all sizes; see us before buying. BLAKE SAFE & DESK CO., 73 Sudbury.

## AUTOMOBILES.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

28 SECOND-HAND runabouts and touring cars in stock, steam machines, $175 and upward; gasoline, $175 and upward; terms part cash, balance in monthly payments; we will sell your machine for small commission. E. P. BLAKE CO., 73 Sudbury.

5 SECOND-HAND Stanleys, all chainless; prices $350 and upward; one surrey, $450. E. P. BLAKE CO., 73 Sudbury.

## MATRIMONIAL.

Set solid, 20c. per line; displayed, 40c. per line.

LOVE SECRET of making anyone adore and worship you; also how to control the mind and learn the method of the Indian how he won and held the affections, sent free. Address MEXICAN COMPANY, Dept. B. S., Box 89, Los Angeles, Cal.

## TYPEWRITERS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 33 Bromfield st.

## BOARD AND ROOMS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(FORMERLY COLLEGE HOUSE),
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Beacon st.

This house has been thoroughly renovated, new and elegant baths and showers have been installed and is the first one of importance in the city to be conducted on the European plan; rooms with or without board, private baths and safe deposit; rooms for public dining room and cafe attached; private dining room of the use of small parties for banquet purposes; music fund to excite music; special attention given permanent gentlemen boarders; rate permanents $2.50 per week and upwards; transients $2.50 per day and upwards; garage private.

ASHMONT—Two rooms, one large and one small, to be let; unfurn. and a half hour from station; electric pass the corner. Suite 1, No. 3 Everett st.

ARLINGTON—No. 4—Opposite the Public Garden. One nicely furnished room; hot and cold water; overlooking public garden; moderate price.

ARLINGTON ST., No. 38—Separate and Public Garden Room; large sunny front room; hot water; nicely furnished; private family; all modern conveniences; rate permanents $2.50 per week and upwards; transients $2.50 per day and upwards; garage private.

ARLINGTON ST., No. 39—Large front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; hot water; private family; gentlemen preferred.

ARLINGTON ST., No. 50, overlooking Public Garden—Attractive rooms; large and small; some with housekeeping conveniences; two rooms on third floor.

ASHBURTON—Furnished sunny two-room suite, one flight front, hot and cold water, hot water heat; suitable for man with wife; also single room; phone 21334 Hancock. No. 9 Ashburton pl.

ARLINGTON ST., No. 58—A square room; also room to let; gentlemen only.

BROOKLINE—To gentlemen, large front or back chamber; also small room, suits wife. Cater tie; or without board. 1 Fisher ave., Chapel Hill.

BOYLSTON ST., No. 1108.—Two alcove rooms, furnished or unfurnished, very pleasant and sunny, suitable for business gentlemen; excellent table board.

BACK BAY—A private family can accommodate one or two ladies with rooms; if so desired will be furnished, sunny and overlook Commonwealth avenue. Apply at 422 Newbury st.

BROOKLINE—No. 642 Washington st.; room and board in private family; unusual opportunity for persons desiring first-class accommodation, city horse cars pass house; electric cars convenient.

BROOKLINE—Near Coolidge Corner—A few choice rooms in small family, with first-class table; private family, with board, in private family, first-class table board; only ten minutes from Park and Beacon sts. 39 Marion st.

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BOYLSTON ST., No. 1108.

# PUBLICITY, DIRECTED BY ABLE MEN, BIG FACTOR IN DOUGLAS'S ELECTION

## HOW A WONDERFUL CAMPAIGN WAS MANAGED.

Important Work by W. R. Buchanan, Harry J. Skeffington and Frank L. Erskine that Won Bay State Governorship

By J. Frank Davis.

Because a Democrat, in a presidential year, was elected Governor of the Bay State, the entire country is talking of political Massachusetts to-day.

Democrats, when the returns were received that showed the election of William L. Douglas, shook off the disappointment that had followed the reception of presidential bulletins and congratulated one another upon the rap of fight in Massachusetts Republicans, who had never for one moment considered the possibility of Governor Bates's defeat, looked blankly at one another, and in various figures of speech asked, "What dropped?" "What did it?" "How was it done?"

What did it is a matter of common Massachusetts knowledge. The Democratic candidate selected his own platform on which to run, and his plank were made upon which thousands of Republicans differed with the candidate of their party. The predatory trusts and the rights of organized labor were the issues Mr. Douglas stood upon. Organized labor, for the first time in the history of America, united on one candidate without regard to party or party affiliations. Republicans throughout the State, believing the trusts to be the paramount issue of present politics, and the solidarity question of reciprocity with Canada a matter of moment to Massachusetts, voted for Mr. Douglas. Other Republicans in Boston and surrounding cities, dissatisfied with the conduct of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, cast their votes for the Democrat. Republican members of the Grand Army, disgusted with Governor Bates's veto of the bounty bill, added their strength.

### Value of Wide Advertising.

In brief, a Democrat could be elected in Massachusetts only by Republican votes. From the later summer, the large number of the anti-trust believers, from those opposed to the Boston Police Commission, from veterans of the Civil War and from men of business men who are prone to always vote for the best business man for any office and were attracted by Mr. Douglas's personal business record, they were secured.

All this is common knowledge. How it was done is another question, and a matter of interest to sovereigns, politicians and advertisers. This tells some of the methods employed and the reasons for success.

It is an old saying in salesmanship that the best goods in the world will not sell themselves. One of the best paying newspapers of Massachusetts, of seven or eight years ago, demanded in every issue, in the entire country, is to-day almost unheard of because its owners thought it would be the market and stopped advertising. One may sell a few articles of the kind without advertising, but he will not sell it widely unless he advertises it widely.

The vast business of William L. Douglas has been built up on the foundation of advertising—primarily newspaper advertising, but secondarily advertisement of every kind. It has been a favorite saying of his that his lighthouse now stands on a foundation "built of printers' ink." It naturally followed that when he came to the nomination for the office of Governor, and had in his own hands the management of the campaign, he adopted the methods to succeed in politics that had demonstrated their efficacy for success in business.

### A Campaign of Publicity.

The best kind of advertising will not permanently assist in the sale of inferior goods. But good goods and good advertising make a combination that has succeeded in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand in business. Mr. Douglas has made it pay in politics.

If Mr. Douglas had not stood for the issues the people desired, he would have spent millions instead of thousands, and he would have won not interest.

If he had not conducted the kind of a campaign he did, he might with equal chance have lost. The public might not have had properly brought to its attention the character of the issues without his peculiar methods of informing them.

It was after he had announced that Mr. Douglas's nomination was assured, he began to prepare for a campaign. He did not try—a word that better fits the case than "organize." His organization was already established from the campaign for the entire Democratic ticket which was started from a suite of offices in the Old South Building, occupied by him for years past.

He put his highest salaried business associates in charge of them. He said it was the duty to see that every man, woman and child in Massachusetts knew before the end of the campaign, not only that William L. Douglas was a candidate for Governor, but what his record was and why he should be elected.

### Force of the "Flying Wedge."

From the first conference that he held with his managers it was agreed without discussion that Democratic strength the votes that might be depended on to count for the party in the issues ordinarily to be made—for the campaign would not elect him. He must have Republican votes, and many thousands of them. The task set them was the problem that confronted him and the men most prominent in the direction of his campaign.

It was safe to figure that his reputation in labor matters would win him a certain number of votes from the Democratic party, equally that the Fall River strike, following the veto of the "no-time-bill" by Governor Bates, would help him. But this could be of great value only if the labor unions in the State could be induced to take an issue of these conditions. The latter matter must have publicity; the "Douglas Flying Wedge" took care of that.

It was probable that a large number of Republicans would win him a certain number of votes from the Democratic party equally that the Fall River strike, following the veto of the "no-time-bill" by Governor Bates, would help him. But this could be of great value only if the labor unions in the State could be induced to take an issue of these conditions. The latter matter must have publicity; the "Douglas Flying Wedge" took care of that.

It was probable that a large number of Republicans would vote for the success of the party's stand on the trusts. Mr. Douglas stood on an unlimited reciprocity with Canada platform. This would help, but only with publicity. The people must know, every one of them, where the candidate stood.

Among the workers of the State a sympathetic feeling was born for Democratic votes if they knew that Mr. Douglas was a poor boy, who left school to learn a trade when at the age of seven, that he worked in a cotton mill at the age of eleven, that he drove an ox team in the West in the early sixties, and that to the experience gained in these beginnings to his present business position. It was the work of publicity to see that the workers know these things.

### Capture of Republican Votes.

A certain percentage of conservative sentiment of the people is for the man and not rather than parties, and on the standpoint of business ability, would be attracted to Mr. Douglas because of his success in founding a very rich manufacturer without assistance. They would say that such a man ought to be able to run a State as well as a great business. But they would only tell this way after publicity had brought the facts to their attention.

These were the duties of the publicity department. Mr. Douglas was more fortunate than most men could be in getting such a department at work, for two he already had it in operation in various branches of his business.

Within a day after the Democratic State Convention his offices were busy with industry. A staff of clerks was busily at work under the direction of capable executive officers. Measures of publicity were already forming to capture votes along every Republican line that had been selected as offering a resistance that might be overcome.

Mr. Douglas had estimated—the results proved correctly—that he might depend upon the Democratic vote without making a special effort to secure it. His political and business integrity guaranteed this.

In seeking the Republican votes he did several things that showed a wonderful degree of advertising shrewdness. In the first place, from the beginning to the end of the campaign, he made no move that he might be calculated to offend Republicans.

No spellbinder was allowed to attack any Republican candidate personally. No advertisement or bill or piece of literature contained a word reflecting in any way on any member of the Republican party other than upon his political record.

### Care Taken to Offend Nobody.

Perhaps most interesting and, strange to say, least noticed of all the peculiarities of this portion of the campaign was the fact that in no piece of printed matter issued by Mr. Douglas from the day of nomination to the day of election was he referred to as the "Democratic candidate for Governor." Never "Democrat," but "Douglas" was the invariable wording. No banner, no poster, no lithograph, no button, no campaign document issued in the Douglas interest bore the word "Democrat." This is a minor matter, apparently, but it carried out the Douglas idea that it was not wise even to flaunt the name of the party in the face of Republicans whose vote was needed.

Let's not offend anybody, but let's enlighten them all we can," was one of Mr. Douglas's constantly narrowed-to-him messages. So the mass of the people was appealed to in print.

In the advertising pages of the newspapers the story of Mr. Douglas's business and political record was told in brief, terse, pithy paragraphs, stronger than the campaign speaker; it reached all parties; it could be understood and thought over by everybody.

One day a twelve-sheet colored poster appeared simultaneously upon the bill boards of every city and large town and hamlet in the State. It was purely pictorial, illustrating the life history of the candidate.

From the laborer learned that Mr. Douglas had been a workingman like himself, the apprentice boy like his own boy, worked at the bench. The farmer learned that he was born on a farm. The mill hand learned that he had worked as a mill hand, even as a mill. The voter asking "What experience has he had?" learned all the practical parts of it. Everywhere was the picture of his great factory, built up from small beginnings.

### A Million Campaign Buttons.

This appearance of all the posters on the same day was in line with the policy of doing all such things on as near a scale as possible, carrying out the first principle of advertising—"Get people to talking." Thus a million campaign buttons bearing likeness were circulated, but in small quantities in any one place; not enough in any one cities; in Plymouth county enough to be noticed, and then gone to the coats of everybody on the streets.

In street windows all over the State appeared one day lithographs of Mr. Douglas. Special literature outlining Mr. Douglas's position on reciprocity was sent to every town of the State, and to every local board of commerce petition on that subject, most of whom were favorable to it.

Every paper that would take political advertising in the form of boiler plate was supplied with it every language.

A well-equipped and carefully conducted secretary to Mr. Douglas that all the newspapers were constantly posted as to the candidate's movements and utterances. It was believed that to have his name and his face before the people constantly would have the same as a psychological effect in the rule of the election—but the exception in the mind of one of the three men who had the most to do with running the campaign.

These three were William R. Buchanan, Harry J. Skeffington and Frank L. Erskine. From the day the campaign opened until it ended this trio worked forty hours occupations and became body and soul a part of the campaign. Everything that Mr. Douglas as well in politics as for years they have served him in business. Mr. Douglas gives them—especially Mr. Buchanan, who occupied the position of chairman, who was the executive officer of the entire campaign—almost complete credit, after the people, who cast their votes, have elected him. Of course, for his victory

### Great Work by Three Men.

These men at this moment are interesting. It happens that two of them at least have never before been active in Democratic politics. They have worked and the work of politicians, but of publicists.

William R. Buchanan is publisher of the Brockton Times for Mr. Douglas and Mr. Douglas has been for ten years confidential secretary to Mr. Douglas, and is president of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. He was born in Halifax, N. S., less than 30 years ago and became a printer. Afterward, when still hardly more than a boy, he ran a weekly newspaper. He worked in various cities in the United States and finally came to New England as a sort of free lance of advertising writers and managers. He took over papers which were not paying, built them up and sold them in such a way he secured prestige and money as well.

About ten years ago he became manager of the Brockton Times for Mr. Douglas and Mr. Douglas's confidence in his ability has been prominently identified with various matters of import for the last decade and it was he who thought out, proposed, developed and operated the plan of a few years ago of selling a million dollars worth of stock in the company without the aid of brokers. He has been appointed private secretary to the new Governor.

Harry J. Skeffington is forty-six years old and was born in Cambridge. He was educated in Philadelphia. He became a shoemaker and was active in the Knights of Labor, when that organization was in its prime. He was a close friend of T. V. Powderly, and for many years in the eighties, was recognized as one of the most prominent labor organizers in Boston. He was active in Democratic politics, and President Cleveland appointed him Immigrant inspector at the port of Boston. Four years ago he was closely associated with William J. Bryan, having charge of the labor bureau at national headquarters. He is to-day a member of the Democratic national committee from Massachusetts.

### Director of the "Flying Wedges."

For some time he has been employed as labor representative of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. Who but he would be selected to direct the "flying wedge" that was the balance of power in this last election?

The third member of the trio, Mr. Erskine, is about thirty years old and came from Philadelphia, where he was a private secretary to the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh before—twelve years ago—he went to work in the advertising department of the Douglas Shoe Company. He is now advertising manager of that company.

These, then, were the men who fought the campaign. Mr. Buchanan, as executive officer, had charge of the work; under his direction Mr. Skeffington ran the "flying" work and Mr. Erskine the advertising. On the bridge, saying little, but watching the progress of the ship at every moment, stood Mr. Douglas.

The "flying wedge," which had more to do with the result than any other one thing was Mr. Skeffington's idea, and he worked it out and managed it. How that movement rolled from city to city, gathering labor votes from the Republicans as it moved, until the battle was won, is current history. It was not commonly known in the inception of the movement that the entire movement originated and was suggested from Mr. Douglas's headquarters. The common appearance of spontaneity that accompanied it was one of its strong advertisements.

### "Good Goods and Good Advertising."

There were those, in the early days of the campaign, who feared the work would be hurt by overconfidence. Mr. Douglas's trio of managers were Republicans in national affairs. As the fight progressed one heard no more of this. If every Democrat in the State had worked one half as hard as these men did, the Democratic majorities have been elected, as well as the head of it.

To have devoted my entire time to this campaign," said Mr. Buchanan, "would be for me just before taking a train for the South on my annual vacation. Fortunately, my personal business is all my own and I ought to attend to, but I have decided to fight this fight because I admire Mr. Douglas and because he has been a friend to me, and because I feel toward him as a brother. I'm for him."

"Do you think Mr. Douglas won by advertising?" I asked.

Mr. Buchanan shook his finger impressively. "He won," he said, "because he is a man of the people. Publicity simply helped the people to find it out."

That's the story. It's the same old advertising axiom. "You've got to offer good goods, and then you've got to advertise them."

## 500,000 MEN CAST SOCIALIST VOTES

Figures Jumped from 96,730 to This, Massachusetts Falling Off.

Special to the Sunday American.

New York, Nov. 19.—The Social Democratic party will to-morrow make public its following official statement of the Socialist vote in the United States:

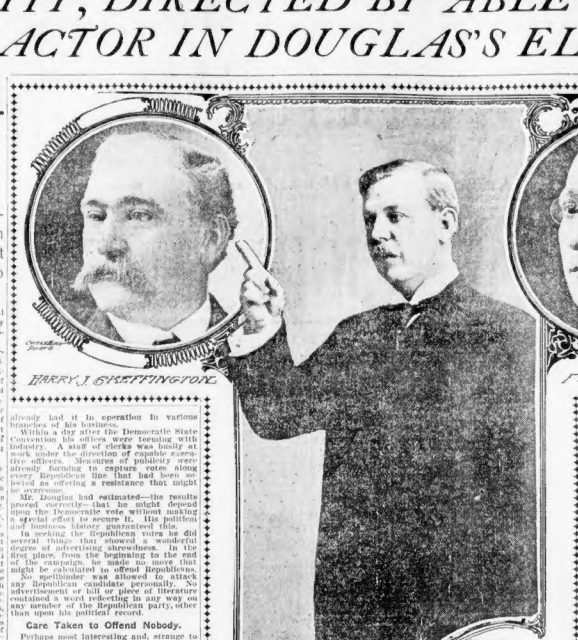
For 96,730 votes of the Socialist party in 1900 have grown to half a million in 1904.

Every State, with the exception of Massachusetts and possibly Colorado, reports an increase.

A feature of the election was the almost complete extinction of the Socialist Labor party, especially in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, where its adherents were formerly active.

## GERMANS KILL 300 IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Berlin, Nov. 19.—News has been received of a battle in the Waterberg district, German Southwest Africa. Three hundred Hereros are reported to have been killed.



Men Who Helped William L. Douglas to Win the Governorship of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## BELASCO TO GIVE PLAY IN WASHINGTON

To Expend $20,000 for One Week's Presentation of Mrs. Leslie Carter.

Washington, Nov. 19.—David Belasco, who has been unable this year to make terms whereby to present his attractions in Washington theatres, where for years he has produced many of his plays, has made a contract for Convention Hall for the week of December 26, in which to produce "Adrea." Mrs. Leslie Carter's new play.

It will cost Mr. Belasco $20,000 to play a week in Convention Hall. He will reforgive Mrs. Carter and her company here and bring on his stage carpenters and electricians from New York, 150 people in all. Convention Hall is a tremendous barn like affair, an entire block in length, used for large meetings and in late years for athletic meets.

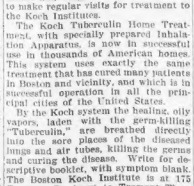
It will be necessary practically to build a theatre within the enclosure.

## DAVIS IN WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Henry G. Davis, late candidate of the Democratic party for Vice-President, has arrived in Washington, and will stay here all Winter at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Lee, on Massachusetts avenue.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA and all LUNG DISEASES CURED AT HOME

Wonderfully Successful Results by the Koch Inhalation System




Many sufferers from diseases of the throat and lungs find it inconvenient to make regular visits for treatment to the Koch Institutes.

The Koch Tuberculin Home Treatment, with specially prepared Inhalation Apparatus, is now in successful use by thousands of American homes. This system uses exactly the same treatment that has cured many patients in Boston and vicinity, and which is in successful operation in all the principal cities of the United States.

By the Koch system the healing, oily vapors, laden with the germ-killing "Tuberculin," are breathed directly into the sore places of the diseased lungs and air tubes, killing the germs and curing the disease. Write for descriptive booklet, with symptom blank. The Boston Koch Institute is at 175 Tremont St. (next to Tremont Theatre), where consultation, examination and trial treatment are given free.

## HIBERNIANS HONOR THE MEMORY OF HOAR TO-NIGHT.

Hon. John F. Fitzgerald Will Deliver Eulogy on the Late Senator, in Faneuil Hall, and Others Will Make Addresses.

Memorial services for Senator George Frisbie Hoar will be held in Faneuil Hall to-night under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Suffolk County. Since the holding of the county convention, when it was decided to honor the memory of the statesman, a committee has been planning the arrangements and formulating the character of the exercises. It is anticipated that the hall will be crowded to the doors, many divisions having voted to attend in a body—a fact that indicates how deeply is earned the fellowship and in commemorating the friendship that always existed between the order and Senator Hoar.

The services will be simple. The Hon. John F. Fitzgerald will deliver the eulogy. He will speak in behalf of the A. O. H., also for the Irish Catholic laity, and as a personal friend of Senator Hoar.

The Rev. Denis J. Sullivan, S. J., of Holy Cross College, will deliver an address that will express the admiration and respect of the clergy for the deceased. The Lieutenant-governor and Mayor have also been invited to be present. Invitations to attend as guests of the order were extended to Senators Lodge and Crane, all the Massachusetts members of Congress, the President of the State Senate, the Speaker of the House, the presidents of all the Catholic societies in Boston, the officers of the M. C. O. F., the K. of C. and to numerous pastors, including Mgr. Griffin of Worcester, one of Senator Hoar's most intimate friends.

A special invitation has been extended to the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate, who will deliver the prayer at the exercises to be held by the order.

Admission to the floor will be by ticket, but the gallery will be open to the public. The tickets are held by the officers of the K. of C., Division 1, of the A. O. H. and the M. C. O. F. No seats will be reserved after 8 o'clock. Grand President Matthew Cummings will preside and the exercises will be opened by County President John H. Dillon. "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" will be sung by a quartet. General Rockwood Hoar and other relatives of the deceased will occupy platform seats.

## JUDGE FLAHERTY TO BE MADE CHAIRMAN

All Opposition to His Elevation Said to Have Disappeared Among the Members of the Democratic State Committee

END OF THE GASTON-McNARY HOSTILITY

Governor-Elect Douglas Said to Have Favored the Gloucester Man—Headquarters to Be Kept Open the Year Round

A canvass of the members of the new Democratic State committee shows that a majority of them favor the elevation of Judge John J. Flaherty, chairman of the executive committee, to the full chairmanship. One of the prominent officials of the committee says that there is not the slightest chance for successful opposition to the Judge, and doubts if any opposition exists.

Judge Flaherty was in complete control of the committee's affairs during the last campaign, and his methods, it is admitted by members, were business like and thoroughly effective. He has agreed to take the chairmanship if a majority of the members desire him. It has been shown to him that this majority sentiment exists, and he is now an avowed candidate.

### Douglas Wants Flaherty.

There are fifty eight members of the reorganized committee, twenty-one being new members. In the Fifth Middlesex District there is a contest between James Kinsley of West Acton and John Gallagher of Lowell. The contest that threatened between the elements guided by Congressman W. S. McNary and Colonel W. A. Gaston, when the committee membership question was being fought out in the conventions, has died out, it is claimed by officials of the committee, and both sides are agreeable to the selection of Judge Flaherty. The effort to line under the banner of the Judge that Governor-elect Douglas has expressed a wish that he be the next chairman of the State committee.

The reorganization talk has now shifted from the question of the chairmanship to the best methods to be adopted for the strengthening of the central body and the Democratic district work. The State committee for 1904 will keep headquarters in Liberty square open the year round, and Reuben Rush, clerk of the committee, will be in charge. Chairman Flaherty, as head of the committee, the names with one star being those of new members, and those with two stars being contestants:

### The Present Membership.

MEMBERS AT LARGE—William A. Gaston, Boston; John A. Kellher, Boston; W. A. Fitzgerald, Boston; Fred S. Gore, Boston; W. G. McKenzie, Springfield; Robert M. Bowers, South Acton; John J. Flaherty, Gloucester; Charles C. Paine, Hanson; Henry T. Scharffer, Winchester; William S. McNary, Boston; Edward J. Donovan, William S. McNary, Boston; Edward J. Donovan, Boston; Joseph Wentworth, Robert J. Donovan, Boston; Daniel Lane, A. C. Drinkwater, Braintree; Thomas H. Gill, Boston; Thomas J. Lane, Boston; Reuben Rush, Boston; Thomas J.